FBIS DAILY REPORT

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EUROPEANS BLAME TEST FOR HIGHER RADIOACTIVITY

FRG Health Ministry Reports

LD131227 Hamburg DPA in German 1029 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Bonn (DPA) -- According to the Federal Health Ministry, the slight increase in radioactivity in the air, registered by the Federal Physical and Technical Institute (PTB) in Braunschweig, can probably be attributed to the undergrond nuclear test carried out by the USSR on 2 August. The ministry said in Bonn today that during the evening of 11 August PTB registered radioactivity of 16 microbecqurerls of Iodine-131 per cubic meter of air. In Sweden, the figure was 1,800 microbecquerels and in Norway 800 microbecquerels; the German authorities have been informed of this.

The Health Ministry stressed that there was no danger to the population, even from the higher levels measured in Sweden. [passage omitted]

Finland Levels 'Almost Normal'

LD131646 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 12 Aug 87

[Excerpts] The cause of increased radioactive levels in northern Finland has been confirmed as the failure of a nuclear test conducted in the Soviet Union. The underground nuclear test was carried out on 2 August in Novaya Zemlya. Radioactivity was at its highest during the night of 6-7 August, and it rose again during the night of 8-9 August. The highest radiation rating was, however, only 1.8 millibecquerels in one cubic meter of air, which is about 1/100,000 part of the highest ratings measured after the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident.

The other Nordic countries gave information on the higher levels yesterday and the day before yesterday, but in Finland the matter was clarified only this morning.

The radiation situation throughout the country at the moment is almost normal.

PRAVDA CITES NAZARKIN ON TEST VERIFICATION GROUP

PM141021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At The Disarmament Conference"]

[Text] Geneva, 13 Aug -- At the Conference on Disarmament being held here, immense interest was aroused by the Soviet initiatives set out in the 6 August speech by E.A. Shevardnadze, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, at a conference plenary session. Explaining the initiatives in his speech today, USSR delegation head Yu.k. Nazarkin dwelled on two issues: banning nuclear tests and preventing an arms race in outer space.

A special group of scientific experts, the creation of which was proposed on 6 August, would be able to prepare scientifically substantiated recommendations on the structure and functions of the verification system for any possible agreement on not conducting nuclear weapons tests. [paragraph continues]

The group would be able to examine all aspects of verification as they relate to one another, including exchange of seismic data, on-site inspection, and the standard specifications of seismic stations. We propose the Conference on Disarmament adopt before the end of its 1987 session a decision in principle on setting up the proposed group at the beginning of the next session. Allow me to point out in this regard that the Soviet Union has proposed creating an international system of global verification of radiation safety using space communications channels. The creation of the system could take place even before the treaty on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear tests comes into force.

On preventing an arms race in outer space, the USSR delegation head noted that the Soviet Union sees the task of preventing the arms race from spreading to outer space as one of todays most urgent tasks and intends to seek a strict universal ban on placing any kind of weapon in space.

Of course, an agreement on this matter is inconceivable without reliable verification. It was pointed out in this regard that on 17 March the Soviet delegation proposed that the possibility be examined of setting up a system of international verification to prevent placing any type of weapon in outer space that would envisage establishing an international protectorate. The USSR proposes that a start be made now, without waiting for the conclusion of a corresponding agreement on space on creating a verification system so that it can be activated as soon as possible. The inspection could begin shortly before an object to be launched into space is installed on the carrier rocket [raketa-nositel] or other launch device [sredstvo vyvedeniya]. Moreover, the proposed verification system would provide for the permanent presence of inspection groups at all space launch sites.

MOSCOW NEWS INTERVIEWS LEBEDEV ON THULE RADAR

PM120943 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 32, 9 Aug 87 p 6

[Interview with Major General Yuriy Lebedev by Vladimir Brodetskiy: "American Cyclops in Greenland"]

[Text] Q.: Instead of five scattered old radar units deployed not far from Thule, Greenland, the US has decided to build a basically new radar unit to warn against missile attack, all components of which are concentrated in one place. The main component of the design, as we understand it, is the so called phased grating. What is this and what are the radar's technical abilities?

A.: The principle of operation for any radar installation is to radiate energy into space by means of an aerial, then perceive signals reflected from targets and process them.

Radar units not supplied with phased grating successively move the beam in space within the boundaries of the scanning sector. With this method the unit's capacity, i.e., the speed of processing targets, is not high. For example, for the American BMEWS radar warning system, with speed of space scanning being no more than 30 degrees per second, the capacity is no more than ten targets.

In radar units with phased grating, the principle of space scanning is much more improved. Any point of space can be scanned in a millisecond. This is done by means of aerials consisting of numerous components capable of radiating energy with a present phase. The latter receives energy as though combined, taking into account each emitter of the aerial. The whole system is operated by a highly-effective computer.

The main advantages of radar units with phased grating compared with other types of radar:

- receives a mighty energy flux, ensuring detection of targets over great distances;

- provides an opportunity for early warning and tracking a large number of targets (100 and even more);

- ensures a narrower beam to calculate the coordinates of targets with higher accuracy.

These descriptions of radar units with phased grating make such "cyclops" univeral, capable of resolving several combat tasks at a time.

Q.: Americans maintain that they have only "modernized" their warning radar installation. What enables the Soviet side to assert the development of a fundamentally new system in violation of the ABM Treaty?

A.: Firstly and this is the main point, that under the ABM Treaty the USSR and the USA undertook (Article 6) not to deploy in the future radars warning about the attack of strategic ballistic missiles, except along the periphery of their national territories and oriented towards outside.

New American radar units deployed in Greenland and being built in Britain do not fit into this commitment.

Secondly, the violation of the Treaty cannot be concealed behind the "modernization" because of principled differences of the new radar units from old ones in such characteristics as a much more powerful energy potential, the fast operating computer system and, finally, the phased grating aerials mentioned above. Such aerials are not banned by the Treaty, but in keeping with the coordinated statement (F) to the Treaty, the sides can station only in the areas where the deployment of ABM systems is allowed, at testing grounds, also as units warning about a missile attack with all the restrictions of the treaty's Article 6, use in other places as means for tracking space objects, or as national technical means of verification. [sentence as published]

Q.: Washington has repeatedly maintained that the construction of a new Soviet radar unit not far from Krasnoyarsk violates the ABM Treaty. Will you comment on these allegations?

A.: The radar installation being built not far from Krasnoyarsk, as it has been repeatedly explained by the Soviet side, is meant for tracking space objects and, therefore, does not come under the restrictions of the ABM Treaty. Such predestination of this radar will be confirmed by its mode of operation and the structure of signal, when it starts emitting into space.

But the US is reluctant to heed the Soviet arguments, each time working out far-fetched reasons on the alleged possibility of using the radar unit near Krasnoyarsk to warn against a missile attack. The American side also ignores the Soviet proposals on a mutual settlement of the issue on radar installations, advanced even before it puts the US radar unit in Thule into operation.

All this shows that Washington needs to make its ungrounded claims against the Soviet radar installation near Krasnoyarsk to justify its actions and intentions which undermine the ABM Treaty.

Q.: A radar of the Pave Paws-type has been put on combat duty in Thule. A similar "cyclops" is being built in Britain, not far from Fylingdales Moor. It looks as if it is pursuing a far-fetched aim - the creation of an antimissile defence system for the future....

A.: These radars fit very well into the system of such Pave Paws-type units on US territory: Robins, Otis, Beale and Goodfellow bases, including the ABM radar at the Grand Forks base. This radar system creates a radar field over the US and at the approaches to it. This field may also be used to ensure target-to-indication active (strike) ABM components.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, chief of the radar station in Thule, told a correspondent of a Danish paper, the new radar unit provides for a high accuracy in detecting missiles and space targets. In other words, it can also ensure with target-indication also weapons developed under the Star Wars programme.

Q.: The Soviet Union has declared that the whole responsibility for the negative consequences of violating the ABM Treaty rested with the United States. Does it mean that the USSR will be compelled to take some retaliatory measures in this field?

A.: I think that it is not a question of retaliatory measures but of US political and moral responsibility.

The Soviet-American permanent ABM Treaty is a crucial agreement in the limitation of strategic armaments. It personifies the organic link between defensive and offensive strategic armaments. Restrictions on the ABM system remove the stimulus for the development of attack systems. But if the ABM Treaty is undermined, impetus will be given to a brand-new round of the arms race, thus pulling the world closer to the brink of holocaust.

CERASIMOV HOLDS PRESS BRIEFING 13 AUGUST

Comments on Reagan Address

LD131610 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- "A coincidence of forecasts and hopes is being noted in Moscow", Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said at a briefing at the ministry's press centre today in connection with U.S. President Ronald Reagan's broadcast to the nation on Wednesday.

In the broadcast the President had voiced hope that a comprehensive and verifiable agreement with the Soviet Union on cutbacks in nuclear arms would be reached in the coming months, and had pointed out real progress in the issue concerning global elimination of a whole class of nuclear arms, meaning medium-range missiles.

"It is desirable," Gennadiy Gerasimov pointed out, "that there be also a coincidence of approaches so that the two sides would really seek to attain the goal without attempts to somehow circumvent agreement or to 'outpoint' the other side".

"There are sports for competition", he added. "Let the Americans not regard this as an invasion by the Russians and refrain from the exclamation 'the Russians are coming' when they learn that a baseball federation has been founded in the Soviet Union."

"Our country has set about playing seriously this game which is reckoned a national sport in the United States."

Gennadiy Gerasimov recalled that in 1985 the United States first took part in a world bandy championship, bandy which is referred to as 'Russian hockey' in the Soviet Union. "So, Americans sometimes play Russian games, too".

"Let us hope that in due course we shall learn playing the game called 'cooperation'", the USSR Foreign Ministry's spokesman said.

Discusses Launchers' Deployment

LD131337 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- The deployment of launchers of Soviet mobile missiles is taking place in full conformity with the Soviet Union's existing international commitments, including the provisions of the SALT-2 and SALT-1 treaties, it was stated by Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Speaking today at a briefing at the Foreign Ministry's Press Centre he noted that the launchers of mobile land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles in their railroad varient ensure the enhanced survivability of Soviet strategic forces and in the obtaining situation contribute to the preservation of strategic stability in the world.

The Soviet side stressed that simultaneously with the deployment of launchers of mobile missiles the USSR has substantially reduced the number of launchers of MIRVED intercontinental ballistic missiles of another type of basing, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Raps U.S. in Central America

LD131412 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- The development of the situation in Central America will largely hinge on the stand to be taken by the United States -- whether it will respect the will of the sovereign states or will pursue, as before, the interventionist policy, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, told a briefing today.

This follows from the statement by the Soviet Government, which positively evaluated the document on ways to settle the conflict in Central America and establish lasting peace there. That was agreed upon at the meeting of the heads of five Central American states.

U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger stated that the United States couldnot approve the peace plan of the settlement in Central America because of the alleged nonavailability in it of a schedule for carrying through democratization, Gerasimov recalled. It is exactly these words that cover up U.S. interference, the Soviet Foreign Ministry's official said.

The United States would wish social development in Central American countries and, possibly, the world over, to proceed the way it should proceed as Washington sees it, that is with full obedience to it. This kind of condition is precisely the example of the greatpower stereotype.

The time of the "Monroe Doctrine" is long past, Gerasimov stressed. The United States should recognize the right of other nations to choose the way of development which they regard as the best for themselves.

'Hostile Actions' by Japanese

LD131336 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- Hostile actions against Soviet institutions in Japan have become systematic, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, has said.

Speaking about an anti-Soviet demonstration near the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo on August 9, he told a briefing at the Soviet Foreign Ministry Press Centre today that the Soviet side repeatedly drew attention of the Japanese authorities to these actions and insisted on the adoption of proper measures in keeping with generally recognized standards of international law.

"The Japanese authorities, however, turn a deaf ear to these fair demands.

More over, by conniving at propaganda campaigns of various kind, which are hostile with regard to the Soviet Union, they actually create feeding grounds for extremists."

"Actions by ultra-right elements and connivance on the part of the Japanese authorities," Gerasimov said, "are in sharp contrast with Soviet people's attitude to Japanese representatives in the USSR.

They work here in an atmosphere of goodwill and hospitality.

One would like to hope that Tokyo will undertake proper steps to ensure normal conditions for the work of Soviet representatives in Japan so as not to compel the Soviet side to adopt response measures."

"Proceeding from considerations of humanity, taking into account national customs and religious feelings of the Japanese and meeting the Japanese side's requests," said the Soviet spokesman, "the Soviet side positively examined the question of allowing this year groups of Japanese citizens to visit without visas places on Soviet territory where their relatives were buried.

This year it was found possible to increase the number of places allowed for such visits. In addition to the localities which Japanese could visit past years, they will now be able to go to Uglegorsk and Tomari (Sakhalin Island) and the township of Cherntsy in the Ivanovo region, the Russian Federation.

We hope that this humanitarian act, a manifestation of goodwill with regard to the neighbouring country, will be duly assessed in Japan," said the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Eyes Indian-Sri Lankan Agreement

LD131334 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- The process of implementation of the agreement between India and Sri Lanka on the establishment of peace and normalisation in Sri Lanka is welcomed in the Soviet Union, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, told a briefing at the ministry's press centre here today.

The leaders of the two neighbouring nonaligned states displayed wise statesmanship and understanding of the long-term national interests of their countries, he said.

It is only logical that there is a certain distance between the signing of the agreement and the full implementation of the adopted plan of a peaceful settlement of the conflict, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed. Hope is expressed in the Soviet Union that fulfilment of this agreement will ensure a normalisation of the situation on the island and will facilitate an improvement of the situation in South Asia. The main thing is that Sri Lanka and India succeeded in working out a document providing for a non-violent way of achieving a settlement on a bilateral basis and without interference by third countries, Gennadiy Gerasimov said.

KASHLEV VIEWS 'ALL-EUROPEAN' TASK OF HELSINKI MEMBERS

LD071810 Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 7 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 7 TASS -- In conformity with the provisions of the Madrid mandate it is necessary to preserve the possibility to examine within the framework of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation questions pertaining to all-European disarmament and the right of all the 35 states to participate in that. This is the central task of facing the participants in the subsequent stages of the Helsinki process, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Yuriy Kashlev, who heads the USSR delegation at the Geneva meeting, told a TASS diplomatic correspondent.

To ensure progress in the military-political field it is necessary to get agreement on such an addition to the mandate of the conference on building up confidence and security as well as on disarmament in Europe that would open the way to even more effective confidence-building measures. The drawing up of a mutually-acceptable mandate for a discussion of questions pertaining to force and conventional weapons cuts in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals, including tactical nuclear weapons and strike airforce, would be a step on the way towards military detente, Yuriy Kashlev went on to stress.

In the international legal field, the main task is to increase the effectiveness of all the ten principles of mutual relations between states, an even fuller use of the possibilities contained in them in the interests of ensuring peace and security in Europe and a further broadening of cooperation between the participating states, which, as the Soviet side sees it, accords with the spirit of the present.

As far as the so-called "second basket" is concerned, it is necessary to put on record clear and effective agreements guaranteeing the prevention of the practices of various kinds of barriers, boycotts and embargoes which prevent normal trade and economic exchanges. It is important to us to reflect in our future decisions the preparedness of the participating states to encourage and develop mutually-beneficial business ties, including such promising forms of them as joint ventures and production cooperation.

The Soviet Union is ready to listen to the proposals of the Western powers as regards a broadening of the exchange of commercial and economic information, improving conditions for businessmen, reckoning with the special interests of small and middling firms, the Soviet expert pointed out.

KASHLEV REVIEWS 'DIFFERENCES OF PRINCIPLE' OF CSCE

LD081433 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 8 Aug 87

[Telephone Interview with Yuriy Borisovich Kashlev, head of Soviet delegation at CSCE meeting in Vienna, by station correspondent; date and place of interview not specified -- recorded]

[Text] [Presenter] The third round of CSCE talks has ended in Vienna. Our correspondent asked Ambassador Yuriy Borisovich Kashlev, head of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna meeting, to comment on the main results of this round. We are switching on the recording of this interview:

[Begin Kashlev recording] Like the preceding two stages, the third stage of the Vienna meeting that has now ended took place amid an acute political struggle. In recent months military-political issues have been at the center of attention. Under the influence of the important initiatives of the Soviet Union on disarmament, (?representatives) of our delegation and the Warsaw Pact countries posed the very pressing question of what decisions our European meeting in Vienna is going to make on military matters.

I can say we have succeeded in resolving one very important task: foiling the attempts of certain Western countries, led by the United States, to delete and remove from the European process the problem area of disarmament, which was the general intention of certain NATO countries from the start of the Vienna meeting. At this stage, resolutions were passed, under pressure from the socialist countries and in cooperation with neutral ones, that after Vienna there will be two kinds of talks: the conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament will be continued, and new talks will be started on reducing armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. Draft mandates for these talks are already on the table now; we submitted our drafts first and NATO did so several days ago.

However, there are the foundations and it is possible to come to agreement, but there remain these differences of principle. For example, one serious difference is that we are proposing that tactical nuclear weapons be discussed with conventional weapons and armed forces, in order to reduce these during, and as a result of the talks. But the West opposes this. The second difference of principle is that we consider the participants in these and other talks to be all 35 states participating in the European process; however, the NATO people are saying it is only countries that are part of military-political blocs that participate.

An important event in other areas was the fact that the USSR recently defined more exactly and developed its initial proposal for the convocation in Moscow of a conference on humanitarian cooperation. We submitted a proposal that the concept of the human dimension of the Helsinki process should form the basis of the conference, that the problems of human rights in their entirety, problems of contacts between people, and cooperation in information, culture, and education should be discussed there. We proposed that the plenary sessions of the Moscow conference be open to the press and the public and that we will be guided by the established standards of the CSCE on matters of entry into Moscow of the foreign public and press. This made a very great impression. Thus, it is all on the table, something like 150 proposals. It remains to compile the most important of them into a good final document, and that is very difficult. [end recording]

[Presenter] You were listening to an interview with Ambassador Yuriy Borisovich Kashlev, leader of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna CSCE meeting. Esteemed comrades, we beg to be excused for the indifferent quality of the sound in that interview. The problem is that we took the recording over the telephone.

NATO TO CONDUCT IBERIAN MILITARY MANEUVERS

LD131233 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Lisbon August 13 TASS -- About 150 ships and 250 warplanes from 11 countries will be involved in NATO's large-scale exercises to be held off the Iberian peninsula from August 31 to September 18.

The NATO regional command, in a statement published in Lisbon today, announced that the principal objective of the war games would be to test the effectiveness of the protection of sea lanes linking member states of the North Atlantic alliance.

Ships and planes of Spain which is not a member of NATO's military structure will take part in such major military manoeuvres for the first time.

NATO UK EXERCISES SIGN OF BUILDING 'NUCLEAR MUSCLE'

PM111255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 87 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch: "'Playing' with Cruise Missiles"]

[Text] London, 10 Aug -- NATO command continues to build the military bloc's nuclear muscle just as if there were no talks on eliminating medium-range and operational and tactical missiles. This is the inescapable conclusion to be drawn from the military exercises being held on British territory, exercises which are increasing in frequency and scale all the time.

British antinuclear campaigners have recorded that convoys of military vehicles have left the Greenham Common Air Force Base at least twice in the last 2 weeks carrying the first time seven launchers and cruise missiles, the second time eight. The number of launchers carried in a convoy had not previously exceeded four.

Protesting at the dangerous military exercises, British peace campaigners have blocked the path of a convoy three times. During the protest action two women even handcuffed themselves to a cruise-missile transporter. The British police detachments escorting such transporters have arrested a number of demonstrators.

Work is in full swing at Molesworth, Cambridgeshire, another cruise missile base. Recently peace campaigners have also recorded the movement of trucks carrying cruise missiles in that area. A British Defense Ministry spokesman stated that whatever events might have occurred in the political sphere the British and American military command intend to complete the work started and prepare the base for the siting of 64 cruise missiles in accordance with previously outlined plans.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD091829 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 9 Aug 87

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio; Vitaliy Ivanovich Kobysh, publicist; and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, political observer of central television and all-union radio.]

[Text] [Tsvetov] Hello, comrades. I don't think I'll be far wrong if I say that one of the main problems now at the center of world attention is the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles. Listeners will probably have noted the image by which Comrade Shevardnadze has described, at the Geneva disarmament conference, the road leading to that agreement, but I'll remind you. He said something like this: Since Reykjavik, that road has been shortened by almost 2,000 warheads, leaving only 72 Pershing-1A missiles between us and the end of the road. These constitute the obstacle not only to making the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons a reality but also to creating the prerequisites for eliminating strategic offensive arms and preventing the extension of the arms race into space.

[Zorin] What is the meaning of the distance covered and the distance remaining? To what? Not simply to an agreement, though agreement is important, but to an agreement of a kind that is without precedent in the whole of human history. For as long as human civilization has existed, for as long as human society has existed, it has been accumulating weapons of destruction. And what point have we now reached? On what threshold do we stand? We are on the threshold of a possible agreement that, for the first time in history, would reverse that trend. It isn't just a question of an agreement on the control [kontrol] of arms, or on the control of conditions of one sort or another, but rather of...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] And it's not even a question of an agreement on reduction. It's not even a question of reduction.

[Zorin] Moreover -- you're right, Vladimir Yakovlevich -- the point is that we've got to destroy a whole class of very destructive weapons, very dangerous weapons. But it isn't even a question of that: It's a question of beginning a possible chain reaction and of overcoming a barrier that is both psychological and political. Let me take an example from sports. When Sergey (Bubko) achieved a height of 6 meters, people said not only that it was a fantastic jump but also that a seemingly insuperable psychological barrier had been overcome. Suddenly, such a height was possible. For many decades we have had it dinned into us that talk of arms reduction was a beautiful but unrealizable dream. Now we're just an arm's length away from concluding such an agreement. It is all the more bitter and alarming that what is no more than an arm's length away may, after all, not happen.

[Tsvetov] No doubt the opponents of this agreement are also frightened by the prospect that if we do succeed in concluding an agreement on medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles, the way will be open to compromise solutions on other issues, namely on eliminating strategic offensive weapons and on preventing the spread of the arms race into space.

[Kobysh] Yes, and the opponents of these agreements are now resorting to some very strange and even slightly comical methods. This 72 Pershing-1A missile affair is running its course just now. The missiles belong to the FRG and their warheads to the United States. So when the question is raised of the need to eliminate them also, the United States says: we can't do that because they belong to the FRG. When Bonn is told they must be eliminated, they answer: We can't because the warheads belong to the United States.

[Tsvetov] By the way, Stuelpnagel, the leader of the West German delegation at the Geneva disarmament conference, replied to Comrade Shevardnadze, who had addressed this question directly to him, that the warheads are not at the disposal of the FRG, but of the United States.

[Zorin] That's right, but that's what they say in Bonn. They have allocated the roles: the missiles and the warheads belong to different countries, so an agreement would seem to be impossible. In this regard, the question is being raised in the West: What if the Soviet Union does the same? If the Warsaw Pact takes the same line and say, Czechoslovakia or the GDR has missiles with Soviet warheads and the same argument is used, what then?

[Tsvetov] In other words, if the GDR and Czechoslovakia had the missiles, and the Soviet Union had the warheads.

[Kobysh] Then arises the question: who needs all this?

[Zorin] That is a very interesting question, Vitaliy Ivanovich, and one that's not so easy to answer. Probably, if we'd been discussing it a couple of years ago, we might, as students of international affairs, have given the easy answer and said it meets Washington's needs. We'd have been right because it's perfectly obvious that behind this game, this dangerous political foul play, stands, above all, the United States, which is also manipulating the politicians in Bonn who, to put it mildly, listen when the United States speaks. But perhaps today it is necessary to paint a more profound and more objective picture.

I have the impresson there are circles in Washington, very powerful and influential circles at that, that would now be ready and willing to sign an agreement in Geneva as quickly as possible. In the past 2 or 3 months I've had one or two conversations with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, and I got the impression that he is one of those politicians in Washington who wants to bring about an agreement on medium-range missiles. But there are those who oppose that line. There seems to be a very tough struggle going on in Washington behind the scenes, in places, moreover, where even the omnipresent U.S. correspondents are not allowed to penetrate.

[Kobysh] Where perhaps even the U.S. secretary of state has no entree.

[Tsvetov] It's possible.

[Zorin] I want to draw listeners' attention to two recent facts that don't seem to me to have been given the importance they deserve. They've been reported, but we don't seem to have managed to connect them with the general process of events. In the last couple of months, two men have left the administration who throughout all the years of its existence have been considered some of the main hawks -- perhaps the main ones -- in that administration.

First, Richard Perle, one of the heads of the Pentagon, announced he was about to retire. Vitaliy Ivanovich, you and I saw Perle in action at Reykjavik at fairly close quarters and saw the damage he was trying to do to the negotiations there.

[Kobysh] We even took part in discussions with him, so we know his attitudes.

[Zorin] He's not just a minor official but a man who has had enormous influence on Weinberger and the President of the United States. Suddenly, to many people's surprise, as Washington was getting closer to the point where it would be possible to reach agreement on the most important issues of disarmament, Perle was thrown overboard, to be followed a few weeks later by Kenneth Adelman, another hawk and another representative of the military-industrial complex in Reagan's administration. I personally think the fact that Perle and Adelman, rather than any of the others -- and there are other, less odious figures -- that precisely Perle and Adelman should have been forced out of the administration at this particular stage, gives us some idea of how and in what direction the struggle over the question of reaching an agreement is going behind the scenes in Washington. I don't want to be understood as saying that the advocates of an agreement are getting the upper hand.

[Kobysh] There is food for thought, of course, but I wouldn't exaggerate this. When Weinberger retires, now, if he goes, I'll certainly agree with you. Until then, there's food for thought and we'll have to wait and see how events develop.

[Zorin] We are not disagreeing, Vitaliy Ivanovich, but I want to complete my train of thought. There are, and this is beyond dispute, certain figures and certain circles within the administration who are showing an interest in seeing an agreement concluded. For various reasons. Surely the Iran-contras scandal is influencing the Geneva talks?

[Kobysh] Well, of course.

[Zorin] It is effecting them in a variety of ways. One of our colleagues, by the way, recently published an article, the gist of which was that the scandal has ended with the ending of the congressional hearings. Well, I disagree entirely with that view. The hearings are over, but the special prosecutor is still at work, and his investigations may be very productive. In any case...

[Kobysh] But that's not the point. The point is the feelings of public opinion now that it knows that it is being deceived.

[Zorin] Yes, there's that as well, Vitaliy Ivanovich. But why am I talking about the link between the scandal and what's happening in Geneva? Here's the latest issue of that well-informed magazine, TIME, the 10 August issue, that states without beating about the bush: There is perhaps nothing that can help to revive the President's leading role after the Iran-contras scandal more than achieving an agreement with the Soviet Union on a broad reduction of medium-range [promezhutochnoy dalnosti] nuclear missiles. During his last 16 months in office, the President can still secure himself a more significant place in history. That's in the latest issue of the magazine. And indeed, one can regard this as one of the motives now guiding those who make the decisions in Washington. One can -- one shouldn't reduce it to just this -- regard it as one of the motives.

[Kobysh] I would not reduce it all merely to politicking. You, Valentin Sergeyevich, know better than most, that serious processes and reassessments are now underway in the United States. Public opinion is agitated, and the American people are not at all what they used to be. Americans are now fully aware of the threat looming over mankind, and the ruling class is not standing on the sidelines. It's not only sensible, ordinary people but also people in the arms manufacturing business who are beginning to wonder how to live in the future, how their children and grandchildren are going to live.

[Zorin] I both agree and disagree with you. I believe that a new mood is revealing itself among the Americans, there's no doubt about that. I disagree because it seems to me you are overestimating a little. Average Americans, in their mass, have still not realized the full acuteness of the situation. As for what you called politicking, you, Vitaliy Ivanovich, lived long enough in the United States as a correspondent to know what the U.S. domestic political scene is like when the presidential election campaign gets underway. Any step taken today, whether in domestic policy -- the Iran-contras scandal -- or in foreign policy -- the Geneva talks -- is calculated by U.S. politicians first and foremost from the point of its likely effect on the November 1988 elections. For that reason, what I have mentioned is, in my view, a very serious political factor that has to be seriously considered.

[Tsvetov] I think our leadership is perfectly aware of the whole situation taking shape in U.S. political life, and I think the actions now undertaken on the international scene include all the points we have been discussing.

[Zorin] I'd just like to add one clarification to what you have said, Vladimir Yakovlevich. Naturally, we take into account the circumstances of the United States' domestic political life, but it is not the zig zags of U.S. domestic politics by which the Soviet Union guides itself, in putting forward its proposals and implementing the overall line of its foreign policy.

[Tsvetov] This overall foreign policy line is aimed at ridding the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Taking into consideration the circumstances, taking into consideration the stances of our negotiating partners, and taking into consideration the overall international situation, the Soviet Union is constantly putting forward more and more new proposals. At this point I might enumerate the actions undertaken by the Soviet Union in order to bring closer an agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles. The Soviet Union withdrew the condition regarding British and French nuclear forces. The Soviet Union agreed to examine the matter of medium-range missiles separately from strategic and space weapons. The Soviet Union agreed to the complete liquidation of the missiles we are discussing not only in Europe, but in Asia as well, leaving aside, moreover, the matter of the other nuclear weapons, apart from medium-range and operational and tactical missiles, possessed by the United States in the Asia-Pacific Ocean region. Finally, the Soviet Union postponed the solution of the matter of airplanes as nuclear weapons delivery vehicles that is, that of medium-range bombers. Some of our radio listeners are asking whether we are not going too far in our concessions. And here, I have to bring up a term which evaluates our stance very accurately: This stance is based on the concept of reasonable sufficiency.

[Zorin] If you will allow me, Vladimir Yakovlevich, I shall develop this thesis a little. What is reasonable sufficiency, and are we not taking too great steps to meet our negotiating partners halfway? There are 50,000 nuclear warheads today in the arsenals -- primarily those of the Soviet Union and the United States.

[Tsvetov] Valentin Sergeyevich, that is 1.3 million bombs like the one which destroyed Hiroshima -- 1.3 million.

[Zorin] A small part of these arsenals is sufficient to destroy all life on Earth -- just a small part. Once the world has been destroyed once, it won't need to be destroyed a 2d, 10th or 30th time. So the Soviet leadership is taking steps in a sensible direction, renouncing the completely unnecessary excesses. Soviet politicians and scientists are putting forward the term reasonable sufficiency, the essence of which consists in the fact that for a retaliatory strike at an aggressor and, as the specialists say, for causing him unacceptable damage -- that is, the kind of damage which would restrain him from aggression -- it is enough to use just a few percent of the strategic arsenal of the country that has been subjected to attack of the current strategic arsenal. And this provides opportunities to reduce nuclear, and indeed other weapons, in large-scale blocks at once, without fearing any encroachment on one's security. In addition, reasonable sufficiency presupposes that deterrence of the other side is not so much a matter of balancing it by force, as of restraining it's leadership from starting a war. And it is this idea of reasonable sufficiency which forms the basis of many of our proposals. Up until now we have been proposing getting rid of that which is superfluous for defending security and consequently there are not grounds for the fears of those of our radio listeners who consider that our steps on disarmament might damage our security.

[Kobysh] I would like to return to the previous subject and say it is precisely these leanings and these ideas -- and you, colleagues, know this -- finding a response in the United States. They find response not only among academics in universities like Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Berkeley, the most high ranking scientific centers, but also among quite wide masses of the population. People understand that mankind has reached an impasse and the United States has reached an impasse and that one must get out of this impasse. When you, Valentin Sergeyevich, spoke about public opinion polls, there are many of them. On the whole, the public opinion polls show the population favors reducing weapons and halting the arms race. It opposes nuclear weapons and does not want tension building further. This is what the public opinion polls show. In all, it is these ideas of ours that are finding a response -- not only in the United States but also in Western Europe, in the Asian countries, and in the Asian and South Pacific region -- which is now gaining special importance. This creates, of course, a particular atmosphere in the world and a particular climate, and our proposals find a response. It is very interesting what Rajiv Gandhi said on the global double-zero option forwarded by the Soviet Union. He said this opens a way for concluding the first agreement since World War II that will really ensure disarmament.

[Tsvetov] This concept of reasonable sufficiency, it seems to me, is also reflected in the Soviet draft treaty on reducing and limiting strategic offensive weapons. Our listeners know that a few days ago the Soviet Union forwarded this draft at the Soviet-U.S. talks. I will briefly remind you of the essence of this draft: Over the next 5 years, the USSR and the United States will reduce their strategic offensive weapons enough to lower the total number of ICBM's, SLVM's and heavy bombers to less than 1600 units on both sides. The nuclear warheads on all these carriers will be limited to 600 on each side -- that is a 50-percent reduction of all those enormous arsenals of whose pointlessness you have just spoken, Valentin Sergeyevich. Here also, I must say, the Soviet Union has found very interesting compromise solutions that, it seems to me, cannot fail to arouse the interest of the United States.

For example, the Soviet Union agreed to halve its heavy ICBM's -- those very missiles that arouse them most U.S. concern. This is a big concession, but it is reasonable. It is the kind of concession prompted by political common sense, on the one hand, and on the other hand, by caring about the ultimate outcome, about achieving a reduction, and ultimately the elimination, of nuclear weapons.

[Kobysh] It seems to me that the common sense, and above all, the inevitability of the approach proposed by the Soviet Union has become especially clear in recent days. I have in mind the situation that has arisen in the Persian Gulf.

[Tsvetov] Yes. By the way, we must now treat this situation with special attention because all those talks that we are now discussing are not being conducted in a vacuum. They are having effect on those people conducting these extremely important talks.

[Zorin] Before you continue, I will remind you and our radio listeners that according to expert estimates, 20 wars are now in progress round the world. Twenty wars! Millions of people are getting killed.

[Tsvetov] Yet the most serious dangerous thing for the general international situation is, of course, the war in the Persian Gulf.

[Zorin] Yes, this is why I link the problem of moving along the path of disarmament with the situation in the Persian Gulf. Here we see especially clearly the kind of nuclear -- not a powder -- keg mankind now lives on. In the Persian Gulf the situation is such that at any time a serious skirmish might begin there. Let us say, a launch handled by suicides -- a death crew -- fanatics...

[Tsvetov, interrupting] Kamikaze of the Iranian sort.

[Zorin] Runs into a U.S. ship, and there are so many of those in the Gulf. Washington has already stated that the targets that will be hit by the U.S. Air Force, U.S. artillery, and U.S. missiles if this happens, have already been identified. So a sheer chance, even now while we are holding our discussion, may lead to a serious skirmish in this very dangerous area. And this is happening in a world that has accumulated 50,000 nuclear warheads! Can one live in such a world?

[Tsvetov] Now while drawing to a close our conversation on the subjects with which we are all concerned, I would like to say this: We have just been talking about military and political aspects of nuclear disarmament problems. But these problems also have a moral aspect. Surely, only those with a time-serving mentality can oppose disarmament, and above all nuclear disarmament. In any case, profound indifference as to the fat of mankind, as to whether it survives or not -- in other words "apres nous le deluge" -- stands behind the arms race. Yet, if one takes the Soviet initiatives and Soviet policy, one can see that the specifics of this policy are indeed prompted, as we've been saying by political business-like soberness, while the spirit of this policy rests on genuine humanistic concern for the future of humanity and its survival. This is where, it seems to me, the difference in our approaches to the major issues of modern times is to be found. This difference is a result of the radical distinction between capitalism and socialism. Now I would like to say good-bye to you, comrades. All the best.

U.S. CONDUCTS 11TH NUCLEAR TEST OF 1987 IN NEVADA

LD131548 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] New York August 13 TASS -- The United States today carried out a new underground nuclear explosion at the Nevada test site. The blast was rated at 20 to 150 kilotons, the Department of Energy reported.

This nuclear test code-named "Tahoka" was conducted for military purposes within the framework of the research underway at the Los Alamos laboratory, a key Pentagon centre to develop new weapons, including nuclear arms and those under the "Star Wars" programme.

This is already the 11th officially announced U.S. nuclear test this year, UPI news agency points out.

U.S. FINDS VIOLENCE 'ACCEPTABLE' TO SOLVE CONFLICTS

LD050837 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 5 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- In the U.S. ruling circles violence is regarded as an acceptable form of solving conflicts also between states. The concept of foreign policy from the "position of strength" was proclaimed, PRAVDA writes today.

"The most bellicose representatives of American imperialism would like to keep sight at the whole of mankind, in the first place politicians who do not suit it," the newspaper writes.

The newspaper cites a far from being complete list of political assassinations organized and committed not without the CIA's participation: 1961 -- prime minister of the Congo Patrice Lumumba, 1967 -- Latin American revolutionary Che Guevara, 1973 -- president of Chile Salvadore Allende, 1976 -- former minister of the Popular Unity government of Chile Orlando Letelier, 1977 -- president of the Congo -- Marien Ngouabi. And how many there were abortive assassination attempts!

Some Washington officials continue trying to stifle peoples' struggle for freedom and social progress through the force of weapons put into the hands of "Green Berets", "Gusanos" and contras, Dushmans, Pol Pot men, Angolan counter-revolutionaries, to the mercenaries -- "the dogs of war", PRAVDA writes. One is to recall napalm-scorched areas of Vietnam, the landing of American troops in Grenada, bombardment of Beirut's quarters by U.S. warship artillery. One is to recall Libya hit by missiles from American planes.

"Muscle-flexing" in Rambo films is being transferred to the area of international relations, the newspaper writes. The concept of violence, attempts to desolve international disputes from "the position of strength", now that peace is so brittle, are fraught with the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

Propaganda drums are being loudly beaten by those people over the seas who like to teach other peoples how they should live and how they should observe human rights. Alas, they forget the primary right of the human being, of the peoples -- the right to live.

TASS COMMENTS ON JUSTIFICATION FOR U.S. FOREIGN AID

LD101934 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 10 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Dmitriy Yakubov:

A steep rise in the U.S. federal debt figures comes as a source of serious concern to members of the American Senate. They are seeking ways to trim spending. Some query how well-justified the huge sum of U.S. aid to foreign countries is.

Consider the following figure: In the period since 1981 till 1985, the United States spent 52 billion dollars on economic and military aid, worldwide.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz tried hard to dispell these doubts. Addressing senators, he advocated the need for maintaining spending on foreign aid at a high level.

With startling frankness the U.S. secretary of state described the "vital" need for the United States to supply aid to foreign countries. The first argument to substantiate that was the necessity to protect "security interest" of the U.S. He said it was essential to assist the American allies and countries where the U.S. had "strategically important bases". For instance, the principal recipients of U.S. aid are Washington's strategic ally in the Middle East -- Israel -- and South Korea, whose rulers are engaged in a veritable war on their own people.

Shultz's second argument was that, promoting a favorable situation in the world economy, Washington contributed to ensuring a healthy U.S. economy. He, however, failed to mention what good did Washington specifically do to the world economy and by what means.

Perhaps by trying to keep the dollar exchange rate low, manipulating interest rates and carrying out operations to plunder the developing countries and make them financially (?dependent) on the U.S.?

Setting forth his third argument, the U.S. secretary of state was even more candid -- He said that those funds assisted the propagation of U.S. values and that over the past decade there had been a startling advance of nations across the world toward freedom and democratic forms of rule.

It seems that the best illustration to that last one is annual U.S. aid to El Salvador where a pro-American regime is trampling on elementary human rights, to say nothing of (?efforts), made from its territory, to strangle neighboring Nicaragua.

Perhaps, George Shultz had that very example in mind (?when) he said that the U.S. wanted other countries to have governments less threatening to the U.S. interests and, hence, more acceptable to the United States?

One of the last arguments used by the U.S. secretary of state was the idea that U.S. aid would be used to combat terrorism. He evidently meant Washington's growing assistance to groups of Afghan counter-revolutionaries which are making devastative [as received] raids into democratic Afghanistan, to Savimbi bandits who are operating in Angola, to Israel which is terrorizing the population of the occupied Arab territories.

Arguments of the U.S. secretary of state in favor of preserving outlays on aid to foreign countries could be illustrated with numerous facts of impermissible U.S. interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, instances of imperial policy of projecting its power worldwide. The trouble is that U.S. senators are not likely to take them into consideration. After all, George Shultz knew the audience he was addressing.

POZNER CRITICIZES U.S. STAND ON RIGHTS CONFERENCE

LD131203 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Aug 87

[Text] The Vienna Conference on Human Rights, attended by the 35 cosigners of the Helsinki Final Act, lasted 9 months, and ended with few tangible results -- certainly a disappointment for those who hoped to see progress in this key area of international relations. Among those disappointments was the United States' refusal to participate in an international conference on humanitarian issues in the Soviet Union. Vladimir Pozner comments:

[Pozner] The head of the United States delegation in Vienna said no. He then qualified that refusal by repeating the statement made last June by Under Secretary of State John Whitehead, who insisted on two conditions for any cities being granted the privilege of hosting an international conference on human rights. Condition one: that city must guarantee equal and full accessibility to the conference for delegates, the press, and nongovernmental organizations. And condition number two: that city must be a paragon in its observation, or should I say observance, of human rights.

In connection with that, the U.S. delegation chief asked: Will the Soviet Union guarantee such access to all? And even if it does, what about its continued disregard for human rights? To ignore these and go to Moscow would be nothing less than hypocrisy, said he. Translated from diplomatic lingo, that statement says heads I win, tails you lose. Just think for a moment. The United States Government officially puts forward two conditions for legitimizing any international conference on human rights in Moscow. The first condition touches on concrete people and groups that must be allowed access to the conference. But there's no way the U.S. Government knows this would not be the case. What's more, it is probably certain access would indeed be afforded; otherwise, the Soviets would never have offered Moscow as the site for such a conference to begin with.

Hence the second condition, the one about an ideal unblemished human rights situation, which is by definition a no win condition. Tell me, friends, is Washington, DC and the country it is the capital of free of infringements in the field of human rights? Give me a break! Heck, even heaven can't qualify; only Gabriel is allowed to toot his horn up there. Everyone else has to play a harp. What kind of rights is that?

The fact of the matter is that the present United States leadership does not want to go to Moscow, period; does not want Moscow to have the prestige of hosting any important event, period; would like people to forget about Moscow, exclamation mark. Why? Well, for a bunch of reasons, not the least of which is that where Moscow has been the focus of world attention for the past 2 years, has generated ideas, has introduced concrete proposals for a better world, Washington has had virtually nothing to offer. Rehashes of rehashes at best; old men singing old tunes in hoarse voices.

And that is where the problem really lies. The point is not the human rights situation in the Soviet Union today, although I'm sure it would be an eye opener to a world audience, were that audience actually allowed open access by its own press and governments. The point is the inability of the present U.S. leadership to match the Soviet Union in producing ideas and worthwhile initiatives. It is, however, (?big enough) in one area -- that of turning down offers. Once Soviet officials were referred to as Mr Nyets; nowadays Uncle Sam is not unfairly called King No No. As Bob Dylan used to sing: The times they are a changing.

U.S. PUBLIC MUST 'JUDGE' REAGAN AFTER 'IRANGATE'

Reagan 'Enjoys' Public Trust

LD131442 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] In the State of the Union message President Reagan discussed Irangate. Irangate has been fuelling preparations for congressional hearings and the hearings proper since last November. Some have even probably forgotten what it is all about. Those who have we'd like to remind that the Reagan administration used to covertly sell weapons to Iran and with the money gained it used to (?transport) weapons to the contras, those American mercenaries committing terror in Nicaragua.

The hearings have produced documents thousands of pages long and witnesses' evidence too, but it has been impossible to find out what actually happened, whether or not the President was in the know, and who organized the secret operations. There is even the impression that behind the gambit of democracy and openness there is not too much wish to make the truth out [as heard]. Reagan's statement has not spelled out the case either. He called upon Congress to restore trust for one another. Senator Inouye branded Irangate a history of fraud, hypocrisy, and arrogant disregard of law, and some are even beginning to question to competence of the White House incumbent.

Well, it is up to the Americans themselves to judge whom they have elected President, the man who enjoys their trust in his own way. But who does govern America? Is it a secret council that acts with or without the knowledge of the President? Today this council strikes a deal in violation of laws to supply the contras with weapons, and tomorrow it may want to try to see how reliable the potential enemy's defense is.

There was Watergate under President Nixon. There has been Irangate under Reagan. Who can bet that another gate will not take air soon?

'57 Percent' Believe Reagan Lying

LD140813 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] New York August 14 TASS -- President Reagan's attempts to convince Americans that he was not involved in the illegal Iran-contras operation turn out to be futile. This follows from the results of a public opinion poll held by the ABC television company immediately after President Reagan made a speech on this problem last Wednesday trying to clear himself.

According to the results of the poll, most Americans, 57 per cent, continue to believe that Reagan was lying when he said that he had known nothing about the diversion of profits coming from the secret arms sales to Iran to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. The same number of the polled were against Washington's military assistance to the contras. Less than half of the polled, 46 per cent, said that they were satisfied with explanations of the President about the Iran-contras affair.

U.S. AID TO CONTRAS 'ONLY OBSTACLE' TO PEACE

LD131024 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Staroselskiy writes:

If anyone had any doubts over the true intentions of the Washington administration concerning ways of settling the Central American conflict, they were fully cleared up after President Reagan's televised address on Wednesday.

He expressed in brief his approval of resolutions of the Guatemala meeting of presidents of five Central American countries and went on to say that "we have never been willing to abandon those who are fighting for democracy and freedom." In these high-flown words the U.S. President described hired assassins from Nicaraguan contras gangs.

However, it is common knowledge that U.S. assistance is the main and, perhaps, the only obstacle on the way to the establishment of long-awaited durable peace in Central America, which was openly stated in the document signed in Guatemala. Without U.S. dollar handouts the gangs that kill peaceful civilians of Nicaragua, destroy factories and schools, drive away cattle and burn crops would have long ceased to exist. If there were no contras operating off the territories of the countries bordering on Nicaragua there would be no more border conflicts that create tension and mistrust in relations between Central American states.

The address of the U.S. President confirmed once again that Washington was not interested in a peaceful settlement in Central America and is counting on power politics, on the overthrow of the Sandinista government of Nicaragua, using the contras as its proxy.

BOVIN ASSESSES U.S. POLICY ON GULF, ARMS TREATY

LD131639 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Aleksandr Bovin commentary from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Two approaches to solving the global problems of mankind. A commentary by IZVESTIYA Political Observer Aleksandr Bovin:

[Bovin] Hello comrades. Probably each one of you, looking at the television and reading the newspapers, has singled out two international topics that have recently been at the center of world attention. They are the situation in and around the Persian Gulf, and the situation around the zero option treaty. In both cases, analysis obliges us to compare to approaches -- ours and that of the United States.

The Persian Gulf: We propose that all foreign warships be withdrwan, and that the situation be stabilized on that basis. The United States proposes another path: increasing the number of warships -- not Soviet ones, of course -- and it is increasing them. However, it is not political stability that is increasing but the danger of an escalation of the military conflict.

Now, on the treaty: We regard zero in its school version, its simplest version, so to speak. You have nothing and we have nothing. But, as it turns out, for the United States zero has a purely metaphorical significance, for it is preparing to retain for itself 72 nuclear warheads for Pershing-1 missiles. Where is the reciprocity? In this case it is generally characteristic for Washington to be reluctant in considering the interests of its partner and to exaggerate the role of the military factor. Washington is characterized by the predominance of propaganda cliches, in their most primitive, cheapest form, as it were. That applies both to specific foreign policy actions and, if one can put it like this, to the philosophy of foreign policy. In the latter context it is useful to compare the thoughts and ideas expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev when meeting with U.S. Russian language teachers and Saturday's radio address by Ronald Reagan.

What did Gorbachev talk about? He talked about the need for a better and greater understanding of each other; about the cooperation that should save the world from catastrophe; about the fact that it is necessary to search for a solution to the acute problems disturbing the world scene; about the need to seek a way of ensuring that each power behaves very responsbily and does not act as a sort of teacher for another power. In sum, human warmth, a benevolent attitude, understanding of the complexity of our life — that is what Gorbachev said.

And what did Reagan say the next day? The very choice of theme is indicative. Again he started talking about the Berlin scene, that is, about the border between the GDR and West Berlin. Well, understandably, nobody can deny Reagan's right to talk about what he likes and how he likes. Ultimately that is a question for the President, his political tact, his political culture. The President called the capital of the GDR — with which, by the way, the United States has normal diplomatic relations -- a vast concentration camp. Communism for him is prison, no more, no less. Again he talked about Soviet imperialism. And penetrating with his presidential eye, so to speak, beyond the Soviet Union's border, Reagan expressed the assumption that our glasnost was, most likely, a propaganda show.

Where is the respectfulness here? Where is the mutual understanding? The whole tone is clearly hostile. It is aimed not at cooperation, but at confrontation. Of course, that aim cannot fail to be reflected in certain specific political actions by Washington. That is why it is so painfully difficult to conduct talks with the United States.

Yesterday, Reagan made another speech. He washed his hands of the Iran-contras scandal, and talked about Soviet-U.S. affairs. This is approximately what he said: I have made the United States strong; therefore, the Russians are obliged to hold talks with us. Is this self-consolation? Self-justification? Self-deception? Who needs all this? It is incomprehensible.

I think all of us, or almost all of us, want Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to go to the United States. We want a treaty to be signed with the United States so that relations get better in the future. For the time being there is hope for this, but it is very difficult to hope when there is the accompaniment of political abuse, demagogy, anticommunist propaganda being heard much too frequently from Washington.

PRC PARLIAMENT DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT, TALKS

Departs on Supreme Soviet Invite

OW140055 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a National People's Congress [NPC] Nationalities Committee delegation, led by Yu Wen, member of the NPC's Standing Committee and vice chairman of the NPC's Nationalities Committee, left for Moscow on a working visit.

Arrives in Moscow 13 August

LD131533 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, 13 Aug (TASS) -- A delegation of the PRC's National People's Congress [NPC] Nationalities Committee led by Yu Wen, member of the NPC Standing Committee and deputy chairman of the committee, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the chamber commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Meets With Tolkunov

LD141008 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 14 TASS -- A delegation from the Commission of Nationalities of China's National People's Congress, led by Yu Wen, member of the NPC Standing Committee and deputy chairman of the commission, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the commissions of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation today visited the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The visitors were welcomed by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Stressed during the meeting was the need for strengthening the developing Soviet-Chinese parliamentary ties.

NOVOSTI PRESIDENT SAYS JAPAN IGNORES TIES

OW140143 Tokyo KYODO in English 0139 GMT 14 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow, Aug. 13 KYODO -- Japan should start thinking about its long-term security interests instead of getting "rapturous" about its present economic success, NOVOSTI News Agency President Valentin M. Falin said Thursday. Falin, speaking in an interview with KYODO News Service, charged Japan is ignoring its ties with the Soviet Union despite goodwill approaches from Moscow. "The Soviet Union sincerely wants to have good neighborly relations with Japan, and there is no response from the Japanese side," he said.

Falin, a noted expert on international relations, said some Japanese are harboring illusions about their own economic success. "They get rapturous about their success and don't care at all whatever happens to Japan's relations with the Soviet Union," he said. Falin said Japan is a great technological power but "technology alone can't decide a nation's security."

Japan "should therefore think about the consequences of what might happen in 10 or 50 years time because of oversights now," he said. He said the sphere of long-term common interests between Japan and the Soviet Union is much deeper than Japan thinks. If Japan does not act rationally in its ties with the Soviet Union, "we will be forced to think of alternatives" in bilateral ties, Falin said.

Moscow has been critical of moves in Japan to tighten control of sensitive technology exports to the Soviet Union and other Communist countries but Falin made no specific references to these moves.

Touching on a possible visit to Japan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Falin said "it is up to Japan" whether the visit can take place. "If the Japanese side shows its willingness to act constructively (Gorbachev) is willing to visit Japan," he said.

Falin charged, however, that Tokyo has been acting coolly to Soviet foreign policy initiatives, including Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok in July last year and the recent Soviet proposal to eliminate medium-range missiles in the far east.

MOSCOW RADIO CRITICIZES RALLY AT TOKYO EMBASSY

OW140513 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Station Commentary]

[Text] According to a report given to a Radio Moscow reporter by the Soviet Foreign Ministry, a Japanese right-wing group carried out a provocative demonstration by the side of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo on 9 August. The right-wingers packed a road near the USSR Embassy with automobiles flying militarist banners and streamers carrying anti-Soviet slogans. They blocked the embassy entrance all day long, hysterically shouting and making insulting remarks against the Soviet Union and its people over loudspeakers. This kept the embassy from fulfilling its normal functions. It not only caused a great hindrance to the work of the staff, but also had a serious mental effect on children living inside the embassy compound.

This 9 August incident does not represent the first case of such disturbances. Such actions against various Soviet organizations in Japan have now been carried out more frequently. The Soviet side has repeatedly asked the Japanese authorities to pay attention and take measures to insure normal functioning of the Soviet Embassy and other organizations in accordance with norms generally recognized under international laws.

However, the Japanese side has continuously ignored this just demand. What is more, the Japanese Government's various anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns have virtually been prompting right-wingers to these actions. These rightist activities and the Japanese Government's connivance at them form a striking contrast with the Soviet people's attitude toward Japanese in the Soviet Union, who are working in a friendly and warm atmosphere.

It is hoped that the Japanese Government will take the necessary measures to insure that the Soviets stationed in Japan will carry out their work normally. It is also hoped that there will be no development of the situation that requires the Soviet side to take countermeasures.

JAPANESE DEMONSTRATORS GREET SOVIET TRAWLERS

LD131846 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Aug 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Japanese right-wingers are stepping up their provocative activities aimed at hindering the development of goodneighborly relations between the USSR and Japan.

[Begin I. Vykhukholev video recording] Two of our fishing trawlers, "Mayskaya" and "Sarychevsk," have called at the Japanese port of Onahama, a little to the north of Tokyo. The event, it would seem, is not noteworthy in any way. Every year on average some 3,000 Soviet vessels arrive with freight at scores of Japanese ports, and this has become a phenomenon which is self-explanatory.

But instances of fishing trawlers calling have caused increased interest. Every one of these instances is used by right-wing forces for the organization of mass anti-Soviet demonstrations. On this occasion, almost 1,500 Japanese policemen were guarding the Soviet fishermen from the air, sea, and land. All approaches to the berth were barricaded. We were insistently asked not to go outside the barriers. In such situations the right-wingers are uncontrollable.

From dawn until dusk demands to return territories and threats and insults addressed at us, like: Russian fishermen spy in Japan's coastal water, did not die down in the port. Of course, all this outrage has nothing in common with the mood of the overwhelming majority of the Japanese public. But this doesn't make it any easier for those who, after 3 months of difficult work on the ocean, have stepped on shore for the first time. [passage omitted] [end recording]

KONNOV COMMENTS ON HISTORY, RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

OW120335 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Viktor Konnov commentary on the 49th anniversary of the Khasan Lake incident; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] It was July 1938. The fire of war had already been raging for a whole year in the Far East. The aid rendered by the Soviet Union to China in its war against militarist Japan was binding the actions of the Japanese aggressors. Then they decided on a military provocation against the USSR.

The Soviet border adjoining Khasan Lake goes along rocky hills. The highest of these, Zaozernaya and Bezymyannaya hills, allow observation of the Soviet shores near Vladivostok. The Japanese military hoped to fortify these heights and threaten a broad area of Soviet maritime territory.

The Japanese started their attacks on Bezymyannaya Hill on 29 July 1938. It was defended by a small border guard unit. The attack was repulsed, but after 2 days, and strong artillery fire, taking advantage of superior numbers over the Soviet border guard units, the Japanese captured Bezymyannaya Hill and Zaozernaya Height and penetrated Soviet territory as deep as 4 km. The Japanese military feverishly started constructing fortifications, in the hope of strengthening their positions on the strategic heights. These calculations, however, were destroyed by the Soviet Army, which started attacking the hills. Zaozernaya Height changed hands twice, but by 11 August the Soviet flag was fluttering over it again.

The battles stopped on this date. The Japanese adventure near Khasan Lake was dealt with. The Japanese militarists were defeated and forced to accept the Soviet conditions. After this, an armistice agreement was announced and a demarcation commission was formed.

As was emphasized in Vladivostok exactly a year ago, the Soviet Union is prepared to construct its relations with Japan in an atmosphere not burdened by problems of the past. Today, however, some people in Japan not only justify the militarist crimes, but also try to discard the three nonnuclear principles -- the peace provisions of the Japanese Constitution -- and this cannot promote the establishment of good relations between our countries.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS GULF DEVELOPMENTS

PM121515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 87 First Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Observer Manki Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Situation at Boiling Point"]

[Text] Reports, each succeeding item more alarming than the last, are flooding in from the Near and Middle East. The epicenter of the explosive events is the Persian Gulf. It is in this very region that the senseless and bloody Iran-Iraq war has been going on for nearly 7 years now. It was here that the so-called "tanker war" started. It is in this exceedingly important strategic area that the United States is trying to consolidate and expand its military presence even further and establish hegemony.

The situation is so acute that the UN Security Council has taken a step that it has rarely taken before. On 20 July it unanimously adopted Resolution No 598 demanding that Iran and Iraq cease fire immediately, stop hostilities on land, at sea, and in the air, and immediately withdraw all forces to internationally recognized borders.

Readers are already aware that the Iraqi leadership welcomed the Security Council resolution, seeing it as the start of movement toward ending the war as soon as possible. There was a different reaction to the resolution from the Iranian leadership. It essentially rejected it. It must be said that Tehran's stance was not particularly surprising. The Iranian fundamentalists who exercise a decisive influence on the country's policy are fanatically demanding the continuation of the war "to a victorious conclusion."

But the pirouette performed by Washington is amazing. The United States was among the initiators and coauthors of Resolution No 598, which, in particular, contains a direct appeal to all states to display maximum restraint and to refrain from any action that might lead to a widening of the conflict. What did it do? It immediately started a dramatic buildup of military activity in the Persian Gulf area.

There is no need to give a detailed list of all the events that have taken place here in the past 3 weeks. Everyone is familiar with them. There was the passage of two Kuwaiti tankers under U.S. flags, escorted by U.S. naval ships, one of which, the Bridgeton, hit a mine 200 km from Kuwait. There was the crashing of a U.S. helicopter as it landed on the amphibious assault ship La Salle. There was the strident campaign of threats against Iran launched in the U.S. press, in which U.S. officials are also participating. There is the equally strident anti-American campaign conducted by Iran.

But it is not confined to propaganda salvos. Primarily through Washington's efforts the situation in the Persian Gulf region has now become so incandescent that one might expect at any moment bombs and projectiles to start flying not only on the Iran-Iraq front but all over the region, and states many thousand of miles from the area to get mixed up in and be drawn into the conflict.

Facts? There are plenty. More than 40 ships that do not belong to states in the region are now massed in or in direct proximity to the Persian Gulf. Most of them are American. Only a month or two ago there were 7-8 naval ships there, but in the very near future, according to an NBC television report, the figure will reach 24 and the number of U.S. servicemen in the region will reach 18,000. The battleships Missouri and Iowa, with their 16-inch guns and Tomahawk cruise missiles, the helicopter-carrying amphibious assault ship Guadalcanal, and the large amphibious assault ship Raleigh will join the frigates, cruisers, and the aircraft carrier Constellation which are already in those waters. A group of French ships comprising the aircraft carrier Clemenceau, two missile-carrying frigates, and an escort ship, is on its way. The DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote in this connection: "The most powerful Western fleet since the Korean war is not massed in the Persian Gulf."

The Pentagon is frantically trying to increase its mine countermeasures capability there. Eight RH-53D Sea Stallion helicopters, equipped for minesweeping, are being brought in, as well as several special craft. The U.S. command is worried by the fact that the U.S. Navy has only three minesweepers.

The potential is also being built for sabotage raids against Iran. Assault battalions have recently been set up in the U.S. Marine Corps for special operations. One battalion, numbering 2,000 Marines, is currently on board a ship in the Arabian Sea. They are ready to land with the aid of helicopters or landing craft 6 hours after receiving orders.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has publicly stated that U.S. ships could destroy all Iran's available facilities for laying mines in the Persian Gulf. He did not rule out a strike against Iranian ground positions. THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that the Pentagon has drawn up a "lift of targets for strikes if the President deems it justified." The destruction of "military and economic facilities, including Iran's oil terminal on Khark Island," is also envisaged. There are also reports of plans to set up a special command headed by a three-star admiral to take direct charge of U.S. military forces in the Persian Gulf.

What are Washington's aims in throwing caution to the winds and exacerbating the situation in southwest Asia? The main goals are the following. First, to gain an even stronger foothold in the region of the main fields which satisfy the bulk of the West's oil needs, in an area situated close to the USSR's southern frontiers. Second, to be able to keep its military forces permanently on the territory of a number of Arab states situated there, even to the extent of siting there the U.S. CENTCOM forward command post, which is currently on a ship. Third, in the opinion of a number of observers, to punish the Iranian regime for the humiliations it has meted out: the overthrow of the pro-American Shah's regime, the taking of hostages, the fiasco of the secret weapons supplies ("Irangate"), and so forth.

There are other factors, of course, prompting the U.S. Administration to escalate its military presence in the region, the Iranian leadership's actions among them. Tehran is threatening to respond to U.S. actions by hitting U.S. targets worldwide. There have been unconcealed threats against Kuwait and a number of other Arab states which, in Iran's view, are supporting Iraq.

Launch installations for the surface-to-surface missiles which the West calls "Silkworms" have been positioned on the Iranian shore of the Strait of Hormuz. France's LE MATIN wrote that Iran is "prepared to use all the missile facilities at its disposal as well as the warships for a 'decisive battle' in the Persian Gulf."

For the first time in many years Iranian Air Force maneuvers were held in the Strait of Hormuz area, with extra F-14 fighters being transferred there. But it was the Iranian naval maneuvers, starting on Tuesday, which made a special impact. Naval commander Admiral Malekzadegan said they had rehearsed "new tactics" in the event of a "decisive battle" in the Persian Gulf. Among the tens of thousands of Iranian servicemen participating in the maneuvers there is a large number of suicide squads trained to attack enemy ships.

The bloody events in Mecca (Saudi Arabia), where hundreds of people were killed as a result of clashes between Muslim pilgrims from Iran and other countries, caused an explosion of fanaticism in Tehran. Tehran blamed the Saudi authorities and the United States for what happened.

"Bloody Friday" in Mecca and the Iranian reaction to the event aggravated the situation in the region even more. But despite th tragic nature of the event, the prime reason for the tension is not the clashes among pilgrims, whatever or whoever caused them. The real prime cause -- and this should be reiterated -- is the Iran-Iraq war and U.S. military interference in events in the region.

The doctrine of "neoglobalism" preached by the U.S. ruling circles is bearing bitter fruit. Let us just mention the following instance. U.S. military interference in Persian Gulf affairs was launched on the pretext of "protecting freedom of shipping" and "safeguarding Western access to oil sources." It led to severe limitations on the movement of ships through the Gulf, primarily oil tankers. More than 50 tankers from various countries have now accumulated in the Gulf of Oman; they dare not enter the Strait of Hormuz because of the danger of war. Nothing has been achieved... In fact, U.S. actions have meant that the flow of Arabian oil to the Western countries has practically been cut off.

Washington's uncontrollable imperial ambitions are fraught with such grave consequences not only for the Persian Gulf states, but also far beyond that there is mounting opposition to the administration's actions even in the U.S. Congress. More than 100 congressmen have instituted proceedings against the administration, which, in their view, has exceeded its powers by its actions to increase military activities. The U.S. allies have also been stricken by alarm. "The West European allies," THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, "have made it very clear that they will not help the Reagan administration to discharge its obligations in the Persian Gulf for fear that political confrontation with Iran might develop into military confrontation, which might involve them in conflicts they would be unable to control. Displaying uncommon unanimity, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, and the Netherlands have rejected in the past few days the administration's request to send minesweepers to the Gulf."

Following its traditional policy, Britain did reserve the right to review its decision. And the Bonn leadership set about "easing the burden" of the senior NATO partner by assuming duties connected with guarding the bloc's sea frontiers in the Atlantic and Mediterranean so that the Americans might have a free reign in the Indian Ocean basin, but this plan caused anger in West Germany and elsewhere.

There is an increasing realization throughout the world that the problems which have occurred in the Persian Gulf region can be solved by peaceful means alone. And an enormous contribution would be made to this by the speediest withdrawal from the Gulf waters of all the warships of states which have nothing to do with the region and the fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution No 598. This is the Soviet Union's firm position. It is prepared to do all it can to ensure the speediest elimination of the dangerous hotbed of tension.

NIKANOROV COMMENTS ON CHAD-LIBYA CONFLICT

PM131253 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Aug 87 First Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Nikanorov "Military-Political Commentary": "The Beneficiaries of the Conflict"]

[Text] The rapidly escalating tension along the Chad-Libyan border in the early days of August has broken out into hostilities. On 8 August Chadian forces seized the Aozou population settlement and adjoining territory. The Libyan Air Force responded by carrying out bombing strikes against the Ndjamena forces' positions at the oasis of Faya-Largeau in northern Chad and in the regions of Aozou and Tibesti.

The sources of the present conflict are to be sought in remote and not so remote history, in the colonial policy actively pursued in the region by the Western powers. The African peoples continue to be afflicted by chief principles of that policy, namely, "divide and rule." Both Libya and Chad regard the Aozou Strip -- part of an area 1,000 kilometers long and 112,000 kilometers square -- as part of their own territory. Here the Libyans, who have held this area since 1978, cite the Franco-Italian treaty of 1935, while the representatives of Hissein Habre's Ndjamena regime cite the Franco-British treaty signed back at the end of the last century. In the spring of 1983 the UN Security Council advised Chad and Libya to settle the question with OAU help. However, the efforts of the OAU, where there was even a special committee set up to resolve the question, have proved fruitless.

A legitimate question arises as to who benefits from armed conflict in the north of Africa, who has an interest in continuing tension. It is quite clear that neither the Libyan nor the Chadian peoples have an interest in such a dangerous development of events on the border between the two states. External forces pursuing a colonial policy there are counting on warming their hands over the flames of the Chad-Libyan conflict. And it is those forces that are adding fuel to the flames.

During Habre's trip to France this July he demonstrated in every way his resolve to "take" the Aozou Strip from Libya. He was engaged in seeking additional supplies of military equipment from the French Government. Habre, commentators conclude, was by all accounts inspired by the ceremonial welcome afforded him in Paris, the French leaders' evasive and ambiguous answers, and the FR20 million credit he received. The opinion of LE MONDE, which noted that "few people in Paris believe that the Chadian forces' operations are a response to a Libyan offensive," are worthy of attention.

Washington has not stood aside from the conflict either. It is no concidence that AP has described Habre as the "U.S. Administration's favorite African leader." As if in confirmation of this statement a State Department spokesman stated in an interview given to an AFP correspondent in Washington that the "U.S. Administration supports the Habre government's claims to the Aozou Strip." AFP reminded readers that this year alone the U.S. Administration has given the Habre regime urgent military aid worth $25 million. By actively supporting Habre Washington is again trying to destabilize the progressive regime in Tripoli, which pursues an independent policy. The armed conflict along the Chad-Libyan border is thus the latest confirmation of the present U.S. Administration's commitment to its neoglobalist ambitions.

The Chad conflict and other regional conflicts inspired by imperialist forces are undermining international stability and pose a real threat in our age to the security of the peoples throughout the world. The Soviet Union has consistently and resolutely advocated the political settlement of all regional conflicts. This fully applies to the Chad crisis. The USSR supports the OAU's efforts aimed at resolving the dangerous situation in the region, urges all sides directly or indirectly involved in the conflict to show restraint and political wisdom, and calls for the earliest end to confrontation. The voice of reason must be heard.

TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED ON EGYPT'S NATIONAL DAY

PM051003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt a telegram on the occasion of the country's national day -- the 35th anniversary of the 23 July 1952 Revolution -- conveying to him and to the friendly Egyptian people cordial greetings and good wishes for progress and prosperity.

In a reply telegram addressed to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Muhammad Husni Mubarak expressed gratitude for the kind greetings and good wishes and, for his part, wished the friendly people of the Soviet Union further progress and prosperity.

The telegrams express confidence that the relations of traditinal friendship between the Soviet Union and the Arab Republic of Egypt will steadily develop and strengthen to the benefit of our countries and in the interests of world peace and international security.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHISSANO'S VISIT TO KIEV

Arrival Ceremony Noted

AU101307 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Aug 87 p 1

[RATAU report: "Visitors From Mozambique in Kiev"]

[Text] On 5 August Joaquin Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who was on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government, arrived in the capital city of the Soviet Ukraine on 5 August.

At Borispol airport, decorated with the state flags of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Soviet Union, and the Ukrainian SSR, J. Chissano and members of the Mozambique party and government delegation headed by him were welcomed by V.S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; A.A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary; K.I. Masik, Kiev Gorkom first secretary; A.V. Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Colonel General V.V. Osipov, commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev Military District; V.A. Zgurskiy, Kiev Gorispolkom chairman; A.M. Zlenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

The party which arrived in Kiev also included B. Yazkuliyev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; A.M. Adamishin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; N.K. Dybenko, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique; and other officials accompanying J. Chissano on the tour.

Accompanied by a motorcycle escort of honor, the motorcade moved to the residence assigned to the high guest.

The state flags of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the USSR, and the Ukrainian SSR, as well as welcome posters were displayed along the streets and squares on the motorcade's route.

In the Park of Eternal Glory J. Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, laid a wreath at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier. During the ceremony, a guard of honor was mounted by the troops of Kiev garrison, and the national anthems of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Soviet Union, and the Ukrainian SSR were played.

On behalf of the leadership of the Ukrainian SSR, a dinner was given in the Maryinskiy Palace in honor of Joaquin Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. During the dinner V.S. Shevchenko and J. Chissano exchanged speeches.

Visits Party Headquarters

AU101314 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Ukrainian 6 Aug 87 p 1

[RATAU report: "A Meeting in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 5 August A.A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, met Joaquin Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who headed a Mozambican party and government delegation on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

A.A. Titarenko briefed J. Chissano and members of his delegation about the activity carried out by the Ukraine's party organization to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums, and about the positive changes taking place in the republic in the course of restructuring and of democratizing public life.

It was noted that, along with all Soviet people, the Ukraine's working people invariably displayed solidarity with and support for the Mozambican working people in their struggle against the foreign and domestic reaction.

J. Chissano spoke about the situation in the country and about the efforts made by the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican people to defeat the gangs of racist mercenaries and to restore the national economy.

The meeting was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Participating were, on the Mozambican side, M. Matsinhe, Frelimo Party Central Committee Politburo member, secretary of the Party Control Committee under the Frelimo Party Central Committee, and minister of security of the People's Republic of Mozambique; J. Carrilho, Frelimo Party Central Committee secretary; P. Mocumbi, Frelimo Party Central Committee secretary and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique; A. Macamo, member of a permanent commission in the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and general secretary of the Mozambican Working People's Organization; Z. Cupela [name as published] member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee and general secretary of the Mozambican Youth Organization; A. Osman, minister of finance of the People's Republic of Mozambique; J. Kachamila, minister of mineral resources of the People's Republic of Mozambique; G. Sengo [name as published], ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the USSR: and other comrades.

Present on the Soviet side were B. Yazkulyev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; A.V. Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; A.M. Zlenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs; N.K. Dybenko, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique; and other officials.

Received by Shevchenko

AU101348 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Aug 87 p 1

[RATAU report: "A Conversation in the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] On 5 August V.S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, met Joaquim Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who was at the head of a Mozambican party and government delegation on an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

During a warm and friendly conversation, V. S. Shevchenko briefed the leader of the People's Republic of Mozambique and members of the mozambican delegation about the activity carried out by the republic's supreme organ of state power and by the local soviets of people's deputies to accelerate the republic's social and economic development in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the successive Central Committee plenums, and to raise the role of sovereign people's organs under the conditions of deepening democracy and glasnost.

It was emphasized that, like all Soviet people, the Ukraine's working people welcomed the results of the Soviet-Mozambican summit talks, came out for deepening all-round links between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique, including along the parliamentary line, and wished the people of Mozambique and its party success in building a new life, in the defense of the revolutionary conquests and in consolidating genuine peace in South Africa.

The head of the delegation pointed out that the talks held in Moscow would help further develop and deepen cooperation between Frelimo and the CPSU, between our countries and peoples.

Participating in the conversation were, on the Mozambican side, M. Matsinhe, Frelimo Party Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Party Control Committee under the Central Committee, and minister of security of the People's Republic of Mozambique; J. Carrelho, Frelimo Party Central Committee secretary; P. Mocumbi, Frelimo Party Central Committee secretary and minister of foreign affairs of the people's Republic of Mozambique; A. Macamo, Frelimo Party Central Committee member, member of a permanent commission in the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and general secretary of the Mozambique Working People's Organization; Z. Cupela [name as published] general secretary of the Mozambican Youth Organization; A. Osman, minister of finance of the People's Republic of Mozambique; J. Kachamila, minister of mineral resources of the People's Republic of Mozambique; G. Sengo [name as published], ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the USSR; and other officials.

Present on the Soviet side were: B. Yazkuliyev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; Yu.G. Bakhtim, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; V.P. Fokin, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Gosplan chairman; V.D. Parkhomenko, Ukrainian minister of higher and secondary special education; A.M. Zlenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs; and N.K. Dybenko, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Delegation Tours Kiev

AU101355 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 7 Aug 87 p 2

[RATAU report: "The Mozambican Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Kiev, 6 August — While in Kiev, Joaquin Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and members of the party and government delegation headed by him continued today to familiarize themselves with the republic. They made a trip to the "Bortnichi" state pedigree farm in Borispolskiy Rayon, Kiev Oblast. V.I. Shustik, farm director, spoke about this suburban farm specializing mainly in stock breeding and plant growing. It was emphasized that the state pedigree farm had converted to full economic accountability. This has made it possible to significantly raise people's motivation, labor productivity, and the collective's income.

The guests inspected a hothouse combine and the farm's information computer center. They inquired about the workers' working and living conditions.

On the same day J. Chissano and other Mozambican comrades visited the T.G. Shevchencko State University in Kiev. Corresponding Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences V.V. Skopenko, rector of the university, said that this higher educational establishment, ranking among the republic's largest, was presently training about 2,000 students from abroad as well as Soviet men and women. The visitors met students from the People's Republic of Mozambique studying in Kiev higher educational establishments, including the university.

The chairman of the Frelimo party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and his delegation inspected the exposition of the Kiev branch of the V.I. Lenin Central Museum. In an entry made in the Honorary Visitors Book he emphasized that Lenin's contribution toward the cause of peace and toward the struggle waged by mankind for freedom was invaluable. The visitors saw the hero city's places of historical and architectural interest.

Leaves Kiev For Home

AU101604 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Aug 87 p 1

[RATAU report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] On 7 August Joaquin Alberto Chissano, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, left the Ukrainian capital city for home. He was in our country at the invitation of the Soviet leadership on an official friendly visit.

The state flags of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Soviet Union, and the Ukranian SSR were hoisted at Borispol airport. J. Chissano and members of the Mozambican delegation were seen off by V.S. Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; A.A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary; K.I. Masik, Kiev Gorkom first secretary; A.V. Merkulov, department chief in the Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee; Colonel General V.V. Osipov, commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev Military District; V.A. Zgurskiy, Kiev Gorospolkom chairman; A.M. Zlenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

The farewell party also included B. Yazkuliyev, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; and N.K. Dybenko, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique, who accompanied J. Chissano on his trip to the Ukraine.

G. Sengo [name as published], ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the USSR, was among those seeing the guests off.

NIKOLSKIY, CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SEYCHELLES

PM131356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the Invitation of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Committee"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by B.V. Nikolskiy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, left for Victoria 11 August at the invitation of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Central Committee.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ZIMBABWE -- Harare August 10 TASS -- The Soviet Union and the Republic of Zimbabwe signed a plan of cultural and scientific exchange for 1917 [as received] here today. It provides, in part, for training Zimbabwean students in the USSR, sending Soviet Russian language teachers for work in Zimbabwe's higher schools, guest performances by Soviet artistes, creative workers delegation exchange, swapping television and radio programmes, and holding joint sports competitions. Speaking at the document signing ceremony, David Karimonzira, Zimbabwean minister of youth, sports and culture, emphasized that our countries had appreciably extended bilateral ties since the signing of an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation in March 1985. He expressed confidence that new dimension would be added to fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Zimbabwe. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 10 Aug 87 LD]

LEVIN COMMENTS ON BCP POLITBURO 'POWER' DECISION

LD132220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Aug 87

[Excerpts] [News presenter Vitaliy Sobolev] Today the world press, including that in the bourgeois countries, but first and foremost the fraternal countries and Bulgaria, is commenting on the decision by the BCP Central Committee Politburo on the need for in-depth changes to the attributes of power. We have now received the full text, and I have invited our commentator Viktor Levin to tell us that provisions in the decision have proved the most noteworthy:

[Levin] Among other things, the decision says that in future it is proposed not to hold parades on official holidays. [passage omitted or plans for individual public holidays] The day marking the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution is to be marked annually by festive meetings in the capital, and in district and borough centers. Hitherto, 7 November has been marked in Bulgaria with festive parades. One May, International Labor Day, is to be celebrated in labor collectives. [passage omitted] The decision also points to the need to stop the practice of official anniversary celebrations in honor of politicians and other figures. When it comes to the question of the need to stop the practice of the not always justified display of portraits of prominent individuals and members of the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the decision specifically makes the point that official portaits of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Blagoev, and Dimitrov should be approved, that the practice which has existed until now of displaying portraits of members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo should be eliminated, and that decisions to erect busts as monuments in honor of Twice Heroes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Twice Heroes of Socialist Labor should be dropped. I'd say that there are things here which, in my view, are not incontrovertible.

[Sobolev] Yes, not incontrovertible. There can be different views on this, but such is the view of our Bulgarian comrades.

[Levin] Quite so, others can certainly have another approach. That is a purely individual matter.

[Sobolev] The important thing is that they are drawing attention to certain decisions which have become something of a tradition, so to speak. They are looking at them with a fresh eye, something which, to my mind, is in line with the spirit of restructuring.

[Levin] In this regard -- now we're on the subject -- the decision to stop the practice of over-decorating centers of population and roads with general slogans seems to me very interesting. Indeed, this practice, you know, unfortunately exists not just in Bulgaria... [Sobolev, interrupts] There can be no arguments over that. [laughs]

[Levin] The fact that this over-decoration does not contribute to the idea which should be reflected in these placards... [Sobolev, interrupts] There is no doubt it goes against it.

[Levin] What is being proposed? For the decoration of roads, squares and buildings, artistic and high-quality inscriptions, posters and information boards giving specific information must be used. So, you see, if you set this against the reforms being implemented by our Party and which are being carried out in the other socialist countries, it is very much consonant with them. But at the same time, one can boldly say that our Bulgarian comrades have taken upon themselves a pioneering mission.

CHARGES AGAINST RUST DETAILED IN MOSCOW NEWS

LD121247 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 12 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- The investigation into the case of West German pilot Mathias Rust who landed a sport plane in Moscow late last May has been completed and the bill of indictment sent to the procurator's office of the USSR, a Moscow weekly reported today.

The MOSCOW NEWS also said, quoting competent circles, that the trial will apparently open not later than the first half of next month.

Rush has been charged with violating Articles 81 of the criminal code of Estonia, 84 and 206 (part 2) of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Article 81 of the Criminal Code of Estonia, a Soviet republic on the Baltic Sea, provides for punishing illegal exit abroad and illegal entry into the USSR without the required passport or permission by appropriate authorities with deprivation of freedom for between one and three years (this is also in line with Article 83 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, the largest of the 15 Soviet constituent republics).

Article 84 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation is concerned with violations of international flight rules. It says that a crossing into Soviet air space without the required permit, a failure to abide by the flight plan, landing sites, air lanes and flight altitudes specified in the permit or other violations of international flight rules shall be punished with deprivation of freedom for between one and ten years or a fine of up to 1,000 roubles with or without the confiscation of the plane.

Article 206 deals with punishment for actions determined to be acts of hooliganism or actions marked by particular insolence shall be punished with deprivation of freedom for between one and five years.

In keeping with existing procedural rules, the bill of indictment must be presented to Rust and his counsel for study not later than three days before the trial.

Rust's counsel from the start of the investigation has been Vsevolod Yakovlev, an experienced lawyer who has been a member of the Moscow City Bar Association for 23 years.

The MOSCOW NEWS said that over those years he has taken part in many trials, both criminal and civil, and made certain more than once that his clients have been found not guilty and the cases against them dismissed or modified.

Yakovlev speaks German and has defended foreign nationals, including citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany, in court five times.

Trial To Open 2 September

LD131757 Hamburg DPA in German 1651 GMt 13 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow (DPA) -- The trial of the 19-year-old amateur pilot Mathias Rust, who landed in Red Square in Moscow at the end of May, will take place in Moscow on 2 September.

This was announced by the semiofficial Soviet news agency NOVOSTI on Thursday, quoting the relevant Soviet Supreme Court. The trial will be heard in the first instance before the Criminal Cases Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR.

The trial will be public and will probably last 3-5 days. The precise timing of the opening of the trial will be decided in the next few days by the presiding judge, Robert Tikhomirnov. Rust is to face trial on charges of violation of the Soviet frontier, of international flying regulations and malicious vandalism. Since 28 May he has been in Lefortovo Prison, which is controlled by the KGB.

Domestic and foreign press will be admitted to the proceedings, the report said. The court could indeed conduct the trial in camera if issues relating to state secrets were touched upon. But "up to now" this had "not been the case."

According to NOVOSTI, Rust will be given a simultaneous interpreter. The presiding judge was "highly qualified" and "an experienced jurist." So far during his period of office he had "presided over several cases of particular importance." It has already been reported that Rust's defense lawyer will be the experienced Moscow attorney Vsevolod Yakovlev. Yakovlev speaks excellent German and has already defended several FRG citizens in the past. The lawyer is still on vacation and, according to his office, will be returning to Moscow at the end of August.

ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION AT FRG EMBASSY IN MOSCOW

LD121240 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 12 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 12 TASS -- Representatives of anti-war organizations from Europe and North America who took part in the international peace cruise along the Dnieper river staged a demonstration in front of the West German Embassy here today to demand the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from Europe and the dismantling of Pershing-1A missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The demonstrators handed over to the embassy a statement from the West German peace campaigners, backed by all participants in the cruise.

The statement welcomed the stance on the process and course of talks on medium- and shorter-range missiles set out in Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's speech in Geneva.

The Soviet Government, for its part, created conditions for eliminating and scrapping all land-based medium- and shorter-range missiles, the statement said. Responsibility for the course and success of the talks on disarmament rested directly and unconditionally on the governments of the U.S. and the FRG.

SOLOVYEV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM

PM121730 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 87 pp 1-3

[Lentass report: "Deepening the Restructuring With Practical Deeds: Leningrad CPSU Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Leningrad CPSU Obkom plenum was held in the Smolnyy yesterday. It discussed organizational and political backing for the tasks put forward by the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum in the Leningrad party organization.

A report was delivered by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom.

Taking part in the debate were: V.I. Revnivtsev, director of the Mekhanobr Institute; S.V. Grigoryev, mining worker at a pit of the Leningradslanets shale recovery production association; D.N. Filippov, secretary of Leningrad CPSU Obkom; T.L. Belyayeva, weaver at the Thaelmann fine and industrial cloths combine; A.K. Varsobin, editor of LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA; A.V. Kononov, first secretary of Tikhvin CPSU Gorkom; L.A. Mamykina, secretary of the Elektronmash science and production association party committee; N.I. Popov, chairman of Leningrad Oblispolkom; B.V. Gidaspov, general director of the State Institute of Applied Chemistry science and production association; G.K. Smirnova, vegetable grower on the Ruchi Sovkhoz in Vsevolozhskiy Rayon; V.I. Meleshchenko, chairman of the oblast People's Control Committee; V.N. Krikhunov, secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom; Ye.Ye. Alekseyeva, milking machine operator at the Luzhskoye association of sovkhozes; V.P. Sidelnikov, first secretary of Nevskiy CPSU Raykom; Yu.M. Legchilin, chief of the Gatchino House Building Combine; Yu.A. Maksimov, deputy chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom and chairman of the Leningrad Agro-Industrial Committee; A.A. Kurkov, chief of the Leningrad Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom Main Administration of Internal Affairs; and others.

The plenum was addressed by L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab.

Yu.F. Solovyev delivered a concluding address.

A detailed resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

In connection with Yu.F. Yarov's election as deputy chairman of Leningrad Oblispolkom, the plenum released him from his duties as candidate member of the CPSU obkom bureau.

G.D. Smagliyenko was released from his duties as chairman of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Party Control Commission in connection with his retirement. The plenum appointed A.I. Kirsanov chairman of the obkom Party Control Commission, releasing him from his duties as chief of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Organizational Party Work Department.

The plenum appointed A.N. Sushkov chief of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Organizational Party Work Department, releasing him from his duties as chief of the CPSU obkom General Department.

O.P. Aksenov was appointed chief of the obkom General Department.

In connection with his transfer to work in the CPSU Central Committee apparatus F.I. Pavlusenko was released from his duties as chief of the CPSU obkom Agriculture and Food Industry Department. V.A. Zubkov was appointed chief of that section.

Yu. F. Solovyev's Report [subhead]

I.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum marks an important new stage in the life of the party and state. It gave a profound analysis of the political results of the large-scale work done since April 1985 in all avenues of social transformations. The plenum elaborated the concept of the radical reform of management of the national economy, which arises directly from the 27th party congress decisions and is aimed at eliminating obstacles in the path of the acceleration of socioeconomic development, the utilization of all the advantages and tremendous potential of socialism, and at ensuring a fundamentally new condition of society on this basis. The planned transformations reflect the working people's vital interests and are aimed at achieving the party's main goal -- the fullest possible satisfaction of Soviet people's growing requirements.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's program report contains fundamental and concrete principles for the radical reconstruction of the country's economy which logically develop and supplement the provisions of the Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, which are already operating actively. It is a question of truly revolutionary changes in minds, thoughts, and approaches to the cause.

In just over 2 years the party Central Committee and its Politburo have done titanic work which would formerly have taken decades. This is a shining example for us all, an object lesson in how to resolve the tasks set by life in the conditions of the restructuring, which has entered a crucial stage of practical actions.

The plenum principles were met with tremendous interest everywhere and meet with the full support of the Communists and all the Soviet people.

II.

Assessing the present situation in Leningrad and the oblast, it may be said that the democratization process is steadily gathering speed, including democratization in production management, that public opinion is declaring itself clearly and weightily, that an offensive is being launched against bureaucracy and arbitrary administrative methods of economic management, and that a qualitative renewal of personnel is taking place. The activity of party, trade union, and Komosol organizations, soviets of people's deputies, economic organs, and social formations is being filled with new content.

It is obvious that people's very mood is changing, and the former social apathy is becoming a thing of the past. The working people are displaying a growing interest in the full range of changes taking place in society, they are gaining confidence in the irreversibility of the restructuring which has begun, and they have an increasing desire to follow the line of deepening the processes of intensification of production, glasnost, and renewal. [paragragh continues]

This is convincingly indicated by the numerous constructive proposals put forward by Leningraders in the course of preparations for this plenum in letters and newspapers.

A trend is emerging clearly in the region's economy toward a departure from the extensive model of development; the majority of sectors are showing increasingly active acceleration, and the social thrust of our plans has been strengthened. In the first 6 months of this year the volume of commodity output produced increased by 4.7 percent, and productivity by 6.1 percent against the planning base of last year.

The quality of output is improving and state and production discipline is strengthening. The volumes of purchases of agricultural produce (except for early vegetables) have been exceeded. The handover of apartment blocks and social, cultural, and consumer facilities by the construction workers has begun to run more smoothly. Transport organizations are working with greater stability. However, we have no right to complacency or self-satisfaction. Basically only the prerequisites have been created for the large-scale intensification of social production. It should be realized clearly that the underlying factors for economic growth have not yet begun to work properly. This is due to many objective and subjective factors. But the decisive one is the fact that the real economic interests of people and of labor collectives are still being invested only slowly in the management system. The processes of democratization of all aspects of public life and of increasing the masses' creative activeness demand new impetus.

Today we must interpret critically the course of the current restructuring and its results and lessons. An analysis of the results of the development of the national economy of Leningrad and the oblast shows that factors regarding the acceleration process are still being eliminated too slowly. We have not overcome the habits which have taken deep root in some economic leaders, the habits of waiting for instructions from above and justifying their own shortcomings and mistakes by referring to objective circumstances, and the lack of initiative and persistence in seeking ways to overcome the difficulties that arise.

It is not least for these very reasons that there is scarcely any reduction taking place in the number of enterprises regularly failing to meet plan targets for the fulfillment of contractual deliveries, the growth of labor productivity, consumer goods production, the reduction of prime cost, the assimilation of capital investments, and the commissioning of production and social facilities. A number of CPSU gorkoms and raykoms still merely record the facts, and do not take effective measures to rectify the situation or display the businesslike, responsible, and practical approach that is so necessary today. Unsatisfactory work is done by industry in Vasileostrovskiy Rayon (raykom First Secretary Comrade V.A. Ivanov), Frunzenskiy Rayon (Comrade M.I. Salayev), Kalininskiy Rayon (Comrade V.N. Ivanov), Petrogradskiy Rayon (Comrade V.A. Moroshkin), Leningrad Oblast's Vyborgskiy Rayon (Comrade V.A. Shlyakhtov), Slantsevskiy Rayon (Comrade V.V. Nazarov), and a number of other rayons. On the half-year results, despite the assurances given in the obkom, the serious hiccups which occurred here in the 1st quarter, far from being eliminated, have actually been exacerbated in a number of the most important indicators.

Or take another aspect of the restructuring. The Leningrad party organization is in its 2d year of work on increasing the efficiency of the utilization of the machinery section of fixed production capital through switching over to multishift work -- a very important avenue of intensification of production. Certain positive results have been achieved. Compared with 1986, the shift index for metal-cutting machine tools at machine building enterprises has increased by an average of 4-7 percent. [paragraph continues]

The proportion of workers employed on a second shift has almost doubled. More than 5,000 additional units of equipment and some 40,000 square meters of production area have been released.

However, these processes have slowed down recently. There have been no radical improvements in resolving the main problem -- that of reducing by one-third the available equipment pool. Moreover work to increase the shift index is in effect negated by the outstanding rate of commissioning of new machine tools. Consequently in Krasnoselskiy Rayon (first secretary Comrade V.V. Filippov), Sestroretskiy Rayon (Comrade V.M. Mikhaylov), Leninskiy Rayon (Comrade V.A. Yefimov), Krasnogvardeyskiy Rayon (Comrade O.A. Virolaynen), and a member of other rayons, indicators for the utilization of metal-working equipment have deteriorated this year.

Today the economic expediency of a sharp reduction in the pool of unutilized equipment should be clear to everyone. Payment for capital is reduced, repair and operating expenses are cut, and therefore also the prime cost of output, and additional potential is created for improving the working people's social and domestic conditons. Nonetheless the leaders of many enterprises delay the resolution of these questions through their inactivity. Full economic accountability and self-financing will certainly make everyone face up to these problems. It will be too disadvantageous to an enterprise to continue unthinkingly to increase production capacities, spending the resources earned to no avail. The labor collective will have a direct interest in obtaining a high return and the best possible results from every machine tool and every meter of production area.

But it is a mistake to think that everything will proceed of its own accord. The new economic machinery will inevitably create additional difficulties wherever people fail to rid themselves of the burden of the old problems and approaches immediately, today. Not only economic leaders, but also CPSU gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must be clearly aware of that. They should be guided strictly by the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association), which comes into force next January and which establishes a two-shift system, and for unique and costly equipment a three- or four-shift system, as the norm for the production collective. It is necessary to go over to this system now, without delay or procrastination.

The problem of quality is still not being tackled satisfactorily in Leningrad's machine building, and the sector's scientific potential is being poorly utilized to this end. In 1986 less than 9 percent of the studies by scientific research, design, and technological organizations under 11 machine building ministries had a technical standard higher than that of the best similar designs at home and abroad, whereas in 1984 this figure was 22.8 percent. On 45 percent of subjects, the technical standard is not specified at all. Expenditure per study increased 50 percent, while the annual economic benefit fell by 20 percent compared with 1985.

The lowest level of efficiency is 20 kopeks per ruble of expenditure, at the scientific research institute of the Elektrosila Association (general director Comrade B.I. Fomin) and the All-Union Planning and Design Institute of the Technology of Electrical Equipment Production (director Comrade Yu. N. Zhukov).

One cannot fail to see the direct link between the standard of research studies by scientific and design organizations and the quality of output. This applies to consumer goods too. This year only 18 percent of these goods were produced with the Seal of Quality. [paragraph continues]

The prevailing situation indicates that the CPSU Obkom Heavy Industry and Machine Building Department patently lacks a sense of urgency and consistency in providing party political support for the resolution of the main task facing the Leningraders -- that of producing 80-95 percent of output, and 100 percent of newly developed output, to the highest world standards in the current 5-year plan.

On the results of work in the half-year, Leningrad's industry shows laggardness in the fulfillment of the state plan for the production of nonfood consumer goods (not counting light industry) to the tune of nearly R15 million. The pace of growth of output of products of this type -- 102.8 percent -- lags markedly behind the targets set in the territorial comprehensive program for the current year. Unsatisfactory results in fulfilling this very important indicator are due basically to serious shortcomings in the activity of three associations -- the Kozitskiy (general director Comrade N.G. Baranov, party committee secretary Comrade S.A. Stepanov), Sputnik (Comrades A.A. Voronyuk and V.T. Gerasimov), and Lenbytkhim (Comrades I.D. Kashirin and V.A. Yarayev) -- where the total sum of the shortfall in goods delivered over the 6 months is in excess of R60 million. The obkom's sector departments and Leningrad CPSU Gorkom should finally get to the bottom of the true causes of this situation, and if necessary give the collectives effective assistance, but also take strict party measures in response to mistakes and blunders in the work of the leaders of these organizations.

It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum that certain ministries have a formal attitude to the production of consumer goods, regarding it as a secondary matter, and in some places seeing it only as a burden. These appraisals can also justly be applied to many of our economic leaders. The resolution of the CPSU Obkom plenum held in October last year instructed the party committees to elaborate and implement measures to increase the volume of goods produced for the population so as to meet the wage fund in the current 5-year plan.

However, by no means everyone took a responsible attitude to the obkom's instructions, and some people have still not drawn up a clear program of action, as was demanded. Gorkoms and raykoms should without delay demand the fulfillment of the plenum's instructions and give a principled party assessment of instances where leaders and secretaries of party organizations fail to grasp the political and economic significance of a steep increase in the production of cultural and household goods.

New ideas are often assimilated only slowly, and old memories are tenacious. This thought is graphically confirmed by the blatantly prolonged process of revising organizational structures and introducing economic methods of management of the construction complex. The leadership of the Main Administration for Construction in the Western Regions of the RSFSR (Comrade N.K. Laychukovskiy), even in the conditions of self-financing, is trying in every way to preserve the obsolete system of influencing economically accountable trusts by means of administrative decree and to maintain full control of all the complex interrelationships of the construction production line from its offices. In practice this gives rise to irresponsibility, destroys the idea of the collective contract at its root, and leads to regular breakdowns in the commissioning of the most important national economic projects, poorer quality, and more costly construction work.

The cumbersome, many-tiered structure of the main administration, in which engineers, technicians, and junior service personnel make up nearly one-fourth of the total numerical strength, is inefficient. [paragraph continues]

It acts as a brake on the wide introduction of progressive forms of organization of work, such as design and construction firms, the spread of the principles of the collective contract to industrial and transport enterprises, scientific research and design ortanizations, design bureaus, and other subunits forming part of the construction complex, the transition to the "turnkey" system of commissioning projects, the use of contract prices, and so forth. The CPSU Obkom Construction Department and the party organization should exploit to the full their role in tackling these questions.

The word "restructuring" is on everyone's lips today. We hear much talk in the trade organizations and in their headquarters, the Main Administration of Trade, about going over to the new conditions of economic management, the structure of management, and work to introduce progressive forms of trade. But thus far, this is only a veneer. In practice, stereotyped thinking and the inertia of habit are still operating. This is the style characteristic of the sector's leaders, and Communist Comrade A.P. Zlobin personally.

The retail trade turnover plan for this year is intensive. In this situation, instead of taking resolute and exhaustive measures to fulfill the targets set, the main administration chief, with the knowledge of the Leningrad Gorispolkom (deputy chairman Comrade G.A. Bukin), tried, to the detriment of the cash plan, to amend it downward.

The obkom could not consent to this way of looking at things. As a result the trade turnover plan for the second quarter and for June was fulfilled all the same in Leningrad. In other words, it was intensive, though entirely realistic, but the leaders' efforts, in the old way, were channeled into seeking easy ways round. It must be said that the problem of filling the market with high quality, diverse goods and services remains acute. But we are still far from using all the potential to resolve it.

Take, for instance, the creation, under the USSR Law "On Individual Labor Activity," of a network of cooperatives in public catering, consumer goods production, and consumer services to the population, which will make it possible to bring considerable reserves into play. The annual volume of services which will be offered by the 300 or so cooperatives already registered will exceed R7 million. That is more than the total consumer services provided by industry in Leningrad and the oblast last year. However, in places there is still a passive, wait-and-see attitude. Nor are the Leningrad Gorispolkom and Oblispolkom providing the necessary practical help to the cooperative workers. As a result only 46 cooperatives in the city and 71 in the oblast are in operation today.

A new task often meets at first with a prejudiced attitude on the part of workers on financial and law enforcement organs and medical services. Certain senior soviet officials simply shrug aside the proposals that come in. This happened in Lodeynopolskiy Rayon, where the gorispolkom and the rayon agro-industrial association declined to organize a cooperative for plowing the truck farms. In Volosovskiy Rayon this work has still not begun. It is being launched only slowly in Pushkinskiy, Kolpinskiy, Kronshtadtskiy, and Botsitogorskiy Rayons and in Vyborg and Sosnovyy Bor cities.

In the service sphere, a new sector of economic activity is basically emerging today. It must be kept constantly in the field of vision of soviet organs and the organizations under which the cooperatives are set up. This process must not be delayed, artificial barriers must not be created in its path on the basis of obsolete provisions and instructions; it must be coordinated and channeled in the necessary direction. [paragraph continues]

In their letters (the plenum participants have a selection) the Leningraders rightly draw attention to the fact that in a number of avenues of socioeconomic development not only is there sometimes no substantial progress, but even positions gained earlier are being lost.

The letters deal not so much with problems requiring time and considerable resources, as with urgent questions of people's life and living conditions which, as was stresed at the Central Committee June plenum, largely determine the course of the restructuring and demand tackling as a priority. The working people rightly point to the fact that party, soviet, and economic organs fail to show due persistence and consistency in eliminating the obvious and widespread shortcomings in trade, the service sphere, health, and municipal services.

It is also clear that recently in Leningrad and the oblast the awareness of such negative phenomena as drunkenness, the violation of labor discipline, parasitism, and the misappropriation of socialist property has slackened.

Formalism, complacency, and bureaucracy on the part of officials of the soviet organs' apparatuses are a serious brake on the resolution of social and consumer problems. At the obkom bureau session at the end of last year which discussed questions of party leadership of soviet institutions, it was noted, for instance, that nearly two-thirds of citizens' complaints find a positive solution only after an appeal to party organs. All this clearly raises the question of further improving the activity of the soviets of people's deputies and their executive organs and increasing the role of the party organizations of the ispolkoms' apparatus.

This applies first and foremost to the structure of organizations subordinate to the soviets. It is necessary resolutely to eliminate fragmentation and parallelism in the work of numerous departments and services, cut superfluous components, and step up monitoring and personal executive responsibility. Leaders who fail to take account of people's needs, requirements, and proposals should immediately be relieved of their posts. This was spoken of in practical and businesslike terms at the first soviet sessions after the elections. The obkom believes that the avenues and measures they elaborated are correct. It is important to put them into effect in the shortest possible time, turning good intentions into practical deeds.

III.

I must say self-criticially that the obkom bureau itself, in its activity, does not always ensure the efficient, complete fulfillment of its own resolutions on major, fundamental questions of the socioeconomic development of Leningrad and the oblast.

In this connection I can report to the plenum that measures have been adopted to step up the monitoring functions of the bureau and secretariat in the implementation of very important party decision. This work will continue with even greater urgency. It should be stressed particularly that in the light of the new tasks, increased demands will be made on gorkoms and raykoms. This question will be examined at a CPSU obkom bureau session. With a view to further improving the work of the party apparatus and improving qualifications and responsibility for the task in hand, we deem it expedient to carry out certification in the gorkoms and raykoms. This need has become urgent.

Certain CPSU Gorkoms and raykoms are restructuring themselves only slowly, following in the wake of events, and overestimating the results achieved in economic development so as to conceal their own serious blunders. [paragraph continues]

Thus hiccups have recently appeared in the work of the Vsevolozhsk city party organization. In the gorispolkom formalism, deference to rank, and lack of attention to the population's concerns have flourished profusely, and instances of violations of the procedure for allocating housing have been exposed. The CPSU obkom bureau was forced to take party proceedings against ispolkom chairman Comrade G.I. Lebedev. He was relieved of his post. The primary party organization recently expelled gorkom secretary Comrade Y.A. Yeregin from the party for violating antialcohol legislation.

The state of affairs in intraparty work has also deteriorated in the rayon. Nonpayments of membership dues have been discovered in every second primary party organization, and the total percentage of nonpayments is three times the oblast level.

Overestimating the significance of what has been done, the gorkom began to neglect work with people and with leadership cadres and slackened its monitoring of the activity of grass-roots party components. Clearly, if the gorkom, its bureau, and first and foremost first secretary Comrade A.A. Stepanchuk had devoted more attention to these questions, then the rayon's economy, taking into account the vast material and financial resources invested in it, would have yielded a bigger return.

Today we cannot allow the restructuring in party committees to lag behind the changes taking place in life; we cannot allow any manifestation of inertia, lack of initiative, indiscipline, or irresponsibility to go unnoticed and escape a proper party assessment. As was stressed at the Central Committee June plenum, the success of the restructuring is directly associated with the firm and consistent implementation of the line of democracy and the full utilization of the working people's growing political and social activeness.

It may be said with confidence that the party organizations of Leningrad and the oblast have begun to act more purposefully and effectively. In this respect the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum was crucial for us, focusing the Communists' attention on further increasing the vanguard role of the party organizations and seeking effective ways of resolving the urgent problems of expanding glasnost and democracy.

The results of the plenum, as you know, were discussed at CPSU gorkom and raykom plenums and party meetings, and in the course of the preparations for and conduct of these meetings new, nontraditional approaches were developed and put into practice in the activity of party committees, approaches aimed at stepping up the political leadership of social processes and making wide use of everything new and useful that has emerged in the course of the restructuring. It is a question above all of stepping up political work among the masses, further expanding glasnost and democracy in the activity of the party committees themselves, taking account of public opinion in analyzing the state of affairs and ensuring collegiality in drawing up the decisions adopted, and eliminating elements of hyperorganization and formalism.

The second import aspect is the shift in the center of gravity toward party political assessments of the processes taking place to the economy and the social sphere, and the move away from petty tutelage and from taking the place of economic leaders. As yet, elements of departmentalism and parochialism are still present in the activity of sector departments and even secretaries of the obkom and Leningrad Gorkom. In this connection an urgent need arises to improve the structure of the party apparatus. I think the time is ripe for this. This work is being done, and relevant proposals are being examined.

The CPSU Obkom Organizational Party Work Department is carefully studying and summarizing the positive experience of restructuring acquired since April 1985 in the activity of a number of organizations. It is necessary to ensure its wide introduction into the practice of party committees in the shortest possible space of time.

Party committees and party bureaus must prepare actively for work in the conditions of the operation of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association). The main thing is, in the course of profound changes in economic relations, to create in every labor collective a sound moral and psychological climate and ensure that people's interests, personal, collective, and social, are harmoniously combined and that every worker has a correct understanding of his rights and responsibility. The inability of party organizations to take account of the changed public mood and of people's increased activeness and self-awareness sometimes leads to serious defects and has a negative effect on the results of economic activity.

Everyone knows what happened when the Communists at the Elektronmash Association expressed a lack of confidence in the now former director, Comrade P.I. Radchenko. This was the natural consequence of an overformalized approach to questions of management of the labor collective, the substitution of ossified systems and instructions for businesslike, human relations, the lack of glasnost and collegiality in taking decisions, and subjectivism in cadre policy. The association's party committee and its former secretary Comrade A.N. Talantov failed to assess the situation correctly and in good time (incidentally, he has been sent to reinforce the Krasnoselskiy Raykom, as chief of the industrial and transport department).

And this is no accident. Having basically become the general director's "party department," the party committee was unable to get to the bottom of the complex problems which arose in the collective and to resolve them; ignoring the working people's opinions and sentiments, it brought the situation to a critical point.

In the conditions of restructuring, the role of party committees and bureaus and their secretaries increases considerably. The scale and complexity of the tasks set demand that they make every effort and display their best qualities to the full -- political commitment, competence, organizational abilities, and the ability to work with people.

At the same time it must be said frankly that among primary organizations' secretaries, including full-time secretaries, instances of a lack of initiaitve in the execution of their duties are not uncommon. Not wishing to exacerbate relations with economic leaders, instead of giving a principled assesssment of their incorrect actions, certain party leaders gloss over the problems and often take half-hearted, compromise decisions. This position undermines the party organizations' authority, engenders passivity, robs people of the confidence that questions which arise can be resolved on the spot, and forces them to turn to higher bodies.

The main reason for this situation is a poor knowledge of people, a questionnaire approach to selecting the aktiv, and the lack of the necessary glasnost and democracy in electing it. The reluctance of economic leaders to "lose" a worker who is valuable in production is not infrequently taken into account. Where part-time secretaries are elected, the lowest possible level of employment of the Communist in production is often decisive. All this means that instead of political fighters, party organizations are sometimes headed by "small-scale" secretaries.

Here is just one example. Warnings of financial violations, extortion, favoritism and irregularities in the placing and promotion of cadres, and violations of other kinds are sent to various bodies from the Lentransagentstvo collective. Comrade Ye.I. Loshkarev, secretary of the agency's party committee, instead of objectively assessing the shortcomings, prefers, in unison with Comrade Yu.A. Salnikov, general director of the agency, to persuade everyone that these are all calumnies from ill-wishers, aimed at discrediting the leadership. And meanwhile, the prosecutor's office begins an investigation into a number of instances reported in the statements. Today we are talking not only about these events, but about the deterioration in the atmosphere in the collective and the inability of the party and economic leader to put things right.

In the course of the present report and election campaign it is necessary radically to change the attitude toward selecting party aktiv cadres. Nearly half the secretaries of small party organizations and party group organizers have already reported to the Communists on their activity. On the whole the meetings are taking place in a businesslike, searching atmosphere. Glasnost has widened and democratic principles have been further developed in the elections. For instance, in many of the party groups at the A.A. Zhdanov Izhorskiy Zavod Association and all the shop party organizations of the Pobeda Association, the election of party group organizers and secretaries involved alternative candidacies.

CPSU gorkoms and raykoms should continue to maintain unremitting attention toward the course of the report and election campaign. There must be no mistakes here — after all, some 34,000 activists are being elected, people who have to shoulder the tough burden of responsibility for stepping up party influence in the most important areas of transformations in the economic, social, and cultural sphere, developing a new attitude to labor, and resolutely overcoming administrative decree forms of management.

In resolving cadre questions it is necessary not only to live for today, but also to look ahead and worry about replenishing party ranks. In this sector certain distortions still persist. The CPSU obkom bureau recently condemned the practice of excessive regulation and hyperorganization in admission to the ranks of the CPSU, and stressed once again that the decisive criterion for admission must be a person's attitude to the changes taking place in our society, his practical participation in their implementation, and his high moral and ethical qualities.

IV.

As was pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum, the only radical means of overcoming contradictions between creativity and constructive initiative on the one hand and conservatism, inertia, and self-interest on the other is the all-around development of democracy.

These processes are being consistently stepped up in the Leningrad party organization. An example of this was the recent elections to the local soviets. For the first time, apartment block and street committees, women's councils, and veterans' councils were actively involved in the formation of electoral commissions. Every fifth deputy of the rural and settlement soviets was nominated at citizens' assemblies. On average two candidacies were discussed, as a rule, for each seat. The election campaign was made more democratic by the candidates' numerous meeftings and talks with the population at their places of residence. All this met with a positive response among the Leningraders.

The experiment carried out in Tosnenskiy Rayon, where a multiseat system operated, provided instructive experience.

At the same time these elections too showed convincingly that by no means all party organizations have yet restructured their work with people, they have not mastered the situation everywhere, and in a number of cases they were unable to direct the development of events into the necessary channel. This time reliance on the obsolete stereotype -- "even so, everything will work out as necessary" -- let them down this time. And it will continue to let people down, if they swim with the tide, remain passive onlookers to the processes and phenomena taking place, and fail to fulfill in full their organizing and leading role. This is confirmed by the fact that the election meetings did not support the nomination of a significant number of candidacies put forward by the oblast soviet, Leningrad City soviet, and rayon and settlement soviets. In Tosnenskiy Rayon, as a result of the vote, 22 leaders, including the first deputy chairman of the ispolkom, the chief of a gorkom department, and a number of party committee secretaries, yielded their deputies' seats to alternative candidates.

The democratization of society and the development of self-management objectively promote social activeness in all strata of the population. The restructuring is interpreted, and therefore manifested, in different ways. While healthy forces regard it as a means of developing our socialist society and eliminating obstacles on this path, some people see it as an opportunity to settle personal scores and satisfy their own ambitions. Some people took the party's call to combat bureaucracy as an opportunity to step up attacks on official state organs, acting on the basis of their own self-interest.

Many amateur groups and organizations have sprung up recently. On the whole this is a positive phenomenon. However, certain politically immature, extremist elements, taking advantage of the complexities which have accumulated in economic and social building, are trying to put certain informal formations out of control and create the soil in which to plant ideological views which are alien to socialism. Bypassing the existing laws, they organize dubious lectures in scientific and student auditoriums and disseminate tapes and various kinds of "samizdat" output.

In these conditions many party, trade union, Komsomol, and soviet organs underestimated the political cost of uncontrolled activity by some of these societies, showed a degree of confusion and timidity, and, frankly, failed to withstand the pressure of the demagogic opportunism which rose up on the crest of glasnost.

The bureaucracy and paper-shuffling of the Leningrad Oblast and City branches of the all-Russian societies for the preservation of historical and cultural monuments, nature, and a number of others are fertile soil for unlawful actions by a number of informal groups.

A recent CPSU obkom bureau session examined the question of the activity of amateur societies. It was stressed that party committees should face up to them, know the state of affairs, show greater activeness and boldness in working with them, and make wider use of debates as a form of political and moral education.

An important role in the development of democracy and glasnost is played by the mass media. The course of profound study and reflection of public opinion has become decisive in the work of the newspapers, television, and radio. Special rubrics are becoming more mature and constructive and the press comes out increasingly resolutely against bureaucracy, inertia, and attempts to delay the restructuring. Working meetings between CPSU obkom secretaries and bureau members and journalists and personalities in literature and art have become systematic. With the help of the mass media, a wide range of party, soviet, and economic workers is increasingly frequently engaging in direct dialogue with the audience. That is on the credit side.

However, not infrequently, confining itself primarily to criticism and highlighting various social and economic distortions, the Leningrad press is still only just touching on another, equally important kind of work -- active propaganda of the new economic thinking, the elimination of the attitude of leveling in practice and in people's consciousness, the indication of the real paths of renewal of the economic mechanism, and coverage of the initial results of this process.

Here too technocratic approaches to economic problems must not predominate over political evaluations of the changes taking place, and figures must not crowd out people. This requires a high degree of competence and responsibility, a realistic evaluation of the phenomena of life, and firm reliance on the experience and opinions of specialists, workers, scientists, and engineers. This was spoken of, incidentally, by Communists in a number of party organizations during the discussion of the results of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum. Criticism is a decisive conditions of the democratization of society. But it must be objective criticism, based on a profound knowledge of the matter, party principles, and objectivity.

Rich contents and broad, diverse tasks are inherent in the formula "learning democracy." They require a quest for effective new forms of ideological and political education work, oriented above all toward real people. It is a question of developing self-awareness based on concern for the common good and manifested in an active life stance and profound personal commitment to the implementation of the cardinal changes planned by the party in all spheres of public life.

The CPSU Obkom Propaganda and Agitation and Culture Departments must resolutely eliminate stagnant, ineffective forms and methods of work in the labor collectives, at places of residence, and in creative organizations and unions and cultural institutions. The whole arsenal of ideological means of influence must be channeled into the cultivation of a profound, democratic culture and morality, the development of social awareness and thinking, the expansion of the range of information, and the correct understanding by everyone of the indissoluble connection between economic, social, and political processes.

The restructuring in society is deepening and growing, bringing tremendous creative forces into play, giving a powerful and irreversible boost of acceleration to social development, paving the way to the working people's fuller involvement in production management, and prompting every party committee and every Communist to evaluate with a high degree of responsibility what has been achieved and the plans that have been outlined for the implementation of the party's strategic course. It is necessary to be clearly aware that today's mistakes could be a serious brake in the forthcoming economic restructuring. The new management methods must not be allowed to encounter from the very first indiscipline, disorganization, and the arbitrary administrative decree style of leadership that is entrenched in some places, including a number of gorkoms and raykoms.

Today life itself demands an accelerated, outstripping rate of restructuring of the activity of party committees at every level, called upon as they are to ensure in practice the fulfillment of the role or organs of collective political leadership.

V.

The historic significance of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum lies in the fact that it essentially completed the formation of the ideological and theoretical platform for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the elaboration of the strategy of qualitative changes in the economy. [paragraph continues]

At the basis of this concept of the reorientation of the national economy from intermediate toward socially significant end results, toward the satisfaction of social needs, toward the all-around development of the individual and the transformation of scientific and technical progress into the main factor of economic growth lies the creation of a reliably functioning cost-cutting mechanism. To this end it is planned to expand the rights of associations and enterprises, to switch them to full economic accountability [khozrashchet] and self-financing, to enhance their economic responsibility for their end results, and to establish a direct link between the level of a collective's income and the efficiency of its work.

By the end of the current 5-year plan it is planned to have carried out a radical restructuring of the centralized leadership of the economy and a cardinal reform of the planning and pricing system, the finance and credit mechanism, the management of scientific and technical progress, foreign economic relations, and labor and social processes and gradually to progress to wholesale trading in material resources.

The complexity and crucial nature of the coming period is determined by the fact that, in addition to the solution of current tasks, it will be necessary to embark on the practical implementation of large-scale measures to create an integrated effective economic mechanism, measures which were outlined by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. There is no time for hesitation, there is no time for delays.

It is enough to say that the switch of enterprises to conditions of full economic accountability [khozrashchet] and self-financing must be completed within the next 18 months to 2 years The existence side by side during this period of old and new methods will undoubtedly engender certain difficulties. They will have to be countered by a high level of organization, efficiency, competence, and initiative. We have no right to allow the economy to slow down. The party has set us a clear-cut task: To ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the 5-year plan without making any allowances for the difficulties of restructuring. More than that, it is necessary to utilize the new methods of management to further accelerate the intensification of production and to enhance its efficiency.

The realism and correctness of this formulation of the question is being convincingly borne out by the experience of many leading Leningrad collectives which are persistently and consistently implementing the measures of the "Intensification-90" program, introducing shift working, and making high-standard preparations for the implementation of economic experiments and work in the new conditions of management.

In Leningrad 69 enterprises, which account for around one-fourth of industrial output and employ almost one-fifth of industrial workers, have switched to full economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet], self-financing, and self-capitalization this year. Although only a short time has passed, it is possible to make the first assessments. The collective of the "Bolshevichka" clothing association (Director General Comrade N.V. Tsarkova, Party Committee Secretary V.P. Ryazanova) has prepared thoroughly for work in the new conditions. Production costs have been cut by 4 percent here in the first half of the current year, payments from the material incentive fund have increased by 10 percent, and the size of the production development fund and the fund for sociocultural measures has almost trebled. For the first time in many years the enterprise collective has fulfilled the plan for profit and for contract deliveries.

However, this applies by no means everywhere. We cannot yet be satisfied with the pace and dynamics of restructuring in this respect. An analysis of the performance of most enterprises shows that they were inadequately prepared for the new conditions of management. The insufficiently prompt solution of pressing questions by the USSR Gosplan and a number of ministries and departments have made it possible for certain economic managers to take refuge behind the convenient excuse that "everything is being held up at the 'top'."

Relying too much on temporary financial advantages provided by the government, managers at local level have failed to display the necessary initiative and persistence in restructuring technical, economic, and operational production planning, intraplant economic accountability [khozrashchet], and the system of economic incentives. The training of specialists of economic, financial, and commercial services was unsatisfactory. As a result upper echelon managers and specialists, having mostly failed to clearly define the sphere of their duties, were unable to impart the essence of the new mechanism to the lower levels -- the foremen, norm setters, technologists, and workers.

All this has clearly revealed many enterprise managers' outdated views of management methods and their inability to think in economic terms. Suffice it to say that almost half of these enterprises did not meet the plan for profit -- currently the basic indicator used to define work results. What questions can there be of self-capitalization at the association named for Ya.M. Sverdlov (Director General Comrade B.N. Taller), for instance, where the profit plan was only 45 percent fulfilled and the total debt to the ministry and the USSR Gosbank exceeds R6.5 million.

And how can you talk of production and economic efficiency in conditions of self-financing at the "Burevestnik" science-and-production association (Comrade A.N. Mezhevich) if alone the above-norm stocks of goods and material assets total around R3 million here.

A similar situation is also developing in the implementation of the experiment to switch 10 Leningrad enterprises (the "Elektrosila," "Izhorskiy Zavod," and Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod" associations, the decorative glass plant, and others) to direct foreign economic relations. At most of them there are delays in the drafting of the export plan and the conclusion of contracts with foreign firms, and the training of specialistss to deal with foreign firms, and the training of specialists to deal with foreign trade questions has not been properly organized.

A rather paradoxical picture is emerging. Quite recently our managers were talking about the need to have their rights and economic independence expanded. But when this actually happened, it proved that many of them were not ready for it. They are still waiting for advice and the relevant instructions as to what to do, to whom to deliver, how to cover costs. In other words, there is clear evidence of hedging, of trying to sidestep responsibility. There is no independence without responsibility, nor can there be; that should be obvious. This, incidentally is the idea behind restructuring: Answering with one's pocket for the end results.

As is well known, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have decided to switch the whole of the industry to the new conditions of management during 1988-1989. As early as next year associations and enterprises of the machine building and chemical and timber complexes, the metallurgical industry, and all forms of transport in our region which account for more than two-thirds of its industrial output volume will be working in this way.

The Politburo has also deemed it necessary to additionally, as from next year, introduce state acceptance at a number of enterprises which produce important national economic and consumer goods. In view of the scheduling and scale of these measures, we must do everything we can in order to avoid the serious mistakes which were committed during the implementation of the economic experiment and the introduction of state acceptance at our enterprises. Allow me to recall that initially (in 1984-1985) 15, and later 56 machine-building enterprises took part in this experiment. And I must say that the qualitative and quantitative indicators of their activity were considerably higher than in industry as a whole. The picture changed radically when, as from 1986, 322 Leningrad enterprises which account for around 60 percent of industrial output began to operate in these conditions.

Judging by the results of the past year, the level of contract discipline, for instance, was lower here than in industry as a whole, the increase in commodity output lagged by 0.2 percent, the volume of profit lagged by almost 3 percent, and above-norm stocks of goods and material assets increased faster at these enterprises.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn from this. Poor preparation, slow action, and half-hearted decisions could not, of course, ensure the necessary results. In this context it is appropriate to recall Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's remarks to the effect that in the implementation of the work to introduce the new economic mechanism "...no references to objective or subjective reasons will be accepted, no deviations will be tolerated." Organizational work and mass political activity in labor collectives must be organized on the basis of a full understanding of this.

It is most important now for party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and economic managers, proceeding from the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association), to draw up a complex of measures which will enable every labor collective to learn to correctly balance costs with the achieved results, to make better use of reserves, and to achieve the highest possible economic growth.

I believe that Leningrad Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom Planning Commissions should be made responsible for the organization of high-standard preparations for switching enterprises to work in the new conditions and for providing them with practical assistance. This is all the more important since in drafting the plan for economic and social development for 1988, maximum account must be taken of the changes in the system of management and the provisions of the new Law.

The implementation of the measures to ensure the radical restructuring of economic management urgently demands an improvement of the structures of the basic, the primary unit of the national economy -- the enterprise. A clearly pronounced disparity between these structures and the new progressive methods of management which are being introduced is making itself felt here today. Even the associations, whose creation had a positive effect at the time on the enhancement of production efficiency, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the widening of the possibilities for intra-firm specialization, failed to fully exploit their advantages in the conditions of the cost-based mechanism which had taken root in our economy.

The upshot is that almost one in eight of Leningrad associations are not operating efficiently. This is the result of a lack of in-depth scientific substantiation of the structures of management. Most of the enterprises which form part of the association continue to operate a self-contained production cycle, and a number of them have unjustifiably lost their economic independence and this is holding up the development of economic accountability [khozrashchetnyy] relations.

This is, for instance, what the workers of the factory named for Petr Anisimov write in a collective letter: "At meetings devoted to switching the factory to economic accountability we were told: 'Everything is up to you, all you have to do is to work hard. You will get your fund, you will get your travel vouchers, bonuses, and housing.' People were inspired, they made a special effort. And the result was that the factory produced 125,600 meters of fabric in excess of plan. However, we were paid only 35 percent of the 13th month bonus, we were punished for the fact that the 'Vozrozhdeniye' association of which we are part failed to commission a factory. Why should the workers have to pay for poor management? We ask you to consider our application to leave the association... We want to work independently and on the basis of full economic accountability [khozraschet]."

Some economic managers and certain party organizations, too, succumbed to "gigantism" and got carried away with the form rather than the content. It must also be admitted that in these conditions the departments and the secretariat of the CPSU Obkom did not always take up a consistent and well-considered stance. The very process of production concentration and the integration of production with science has slowed down. Numerous departmental scientific research and planning and design organizations continue to work inefficiently and have failed to make a real impact on the pace of scientific and technical progress in national economic sectors.

Now, when ministries' functions are undergoing substantial changes and management is increasingly oriented toward the creation of interconnected sector complexes and intersector scientific and technical centers, the timely and justified demand has been made to clear obstacles from the path of integration processes. Ministries have been set the task of amalgamating existing production and science-and-production associations and of creating state associations of a new type.

In view of the great concentration of production and science in our region in a number of leading economic sectors, such as power machine building, the chemical and petrochemical industry, instrument making, shipbuilding, and others, we must attentively study the opportunities for the extensive utilization of this progressive form of production organization in conditions of full economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy rashchet] and self-financing. Proposals on this account have been submitted to the CPSU Central Committee, where they received full backing.

The task is to ensure that as early as the next 5-year plan such associations begin to operate as integrated complexes enabling us to harness the substantial reserves which lie at the meeting-point between sectors and thus to make a new step forward toward enhancing the efficiency of the national economy.

In the new conditions economic managers must make more vigorous use of the mechanism of relations based on economic accountability [khozraschetnyye otnosheniya] to overcome the former and now obsolete practice of running production in the form of a closed cycle, develop in every way economically advantageous economic relations between the enterprises of the region, tackle more boldly the liquidation of unprofitable shops and sections which use inefficient technologies to produce nonspecialized machine building, and eliminate irrational crosshaulage.

It cannot be regarded as normal that in accordance with plans for production-sharing deliveries more than 50,000 tonnes of steel, pig iron, and nonferrous metal castings are annually shipped into Leningrad while more that 53,000 tonnes of similar goods are annually shipped out; and the same applies to around 20,000 tonnes of forged metal items and more than 100,000 tonnes of pressed metal items. At the same time the implementation of measures to expand regional specialization and production sharing is proceeding extremely slowly because of departmental barriers.

Planning commissions, the Leningrad Main Material and Technical Supply Administration, and economic managers are displaying passiveness and inertia in these questions. This is the only explanation for the fact that the major specialized production capacities for metal structures, cardboard, and paper which have been created in recent years are not being used satisfactorily to meet the region's needs.

Take for instance the aluminum structural components plant. Less than 15 percent of its output is used to meet Leningrad's needs. Of the 151 potato storage facilities supplied in the current year not one is intended for the oblast. In conditions where housing and cultural and consumer facilities construction in the city and the oblast is in dire need of progressive materials and structures which enhance the quality, durability, and architectural appearance of buildings and -- most important -- which make it possible to sharply reduce construction time, this kind of situation is simply intolerable.

It is also impossible to ignore the fact that in connection with the active retooling of production with high-performance automated equipment, the optimum capacity of this equipment, especially in conditions of the small-series production which predominates here, by far exceeds the framework of the given enterprise even now.

All this points to the need to further deepen interenterprise relations. In this context planning commissions and especially the Main Territorial Administration of the USSR Gossnab (Comrade V.N. Yegorov) must adopt new approaches. They must make effective use of both the new organizational forms and the new economic levers.

We must improve the automated information system for deploying resources in the region since the above-norm stocks of these resources exceed R300 million at our enterprises, and we must organize industrial fairs and publish catalogues for raw and other materials and components on a regular basis.

All types of the intermediary activities of the Leningrad Main Administration of Material and Technical Supply must be further developed on the basis of economic accountability [khozraschetnaya osnova], activities such as enhancing the production readiness of the supplied goods in accordance with the orders of consumers (trimming, cutting, packaging, and so forth) and marketing, on a commission basis, of surplus an above-norm output and secondary raw materials.

Bearing in mind that the transition to wholesale trade is the main avenue toward the improvement of material and technical supply in all the sectors of the national economy, management must launch within the current 5-year plan comprehensive preparations for the transition to this progressive form of the distribution of resources. This will require a radical restructuring of the existing territorial supply system.

The fact that more than 160 different organizations and 45 ministries and departments are currently engaged in the distribution of resources in Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast cannot be regarded as normal. Of these only 11 are specialized territorial administrations of the USSR Gossnab. It is they who deal with more than half the warehouse turnover. It is obvious that his kind of organizational structure of supply slows down the turnover of material resources and inflicts considerable damage on the economy.

Our proposals on this account, put forward at the Central Committee June Plenum, are reflected in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on measures to improve the system of material and technical supply.

The principle of self-capitalization and the utilization everywhere of the new effective forms of labor organization and incentive based on full economic accountability [khozyaystevennyy raschet] and the collective and family contract are to become the pivot of economic activity throughout all components of the national economy. Wherever they are used creatively and intelligently, substantial production growth and a reduction of the cost per unit of output are in evidence. On the "Trud" Sovkhoz in Volosovskiy Rayon, for instance, the economically accountable team headed by Zimititsa which has a collective contract has increased gross output by 12 percent compared with 1985; grain yields total around 40 quintals here, potato yields 244 quintals, and feed root crops yield 550 quintals per hectare.

The high labor indicators of the "Gatchinskiy" and "Ruchi" Sovkhoz dairy complex contract collectives are renowned far beyond the borders of the oblast after having achieved the highest labor productivity in the oblast's dairy farming thanks to the introduction of progressive techniques in livestock management and the collective contract.

On the "Oyatskiy" Sovkhoz a family link consisting of 3 people took charge of a livestock unit with 320 head of young cattle. During the first 6 months of the current year the animals' average daily weight gain was almost double that achieved on the sovkhoz as a whole. At the same time the prime cost of the weight gain was only about 70 percent and labor costs per quintal of output were only 50 percent of the cost for the sovkhoz as a whole. Although the effectiveness of this form of labor organization is relatively high, it is not in wide use. That despite the fact that there are some 500 small and medium-sized livestock units in the oblast.

There are also quite a few sovkhozes where the standard of production and economic labor organization is so low that even the high purchasing price and subsidies barely cover production costs. There is also a lot of formalism in the work to introduce the contract method and economic accountability [khozyaystevennyy raschchet].

Take for instance Slantsevskiy Rayon's "Stavropolskiy" Sovkhoz (Director Comrade Yu.K. Shuvalov, Party Committee Secretary A.L. Utkin). According to the books, the team contract has been introduced here in two of three collectives. However, the teams have not been allocated machinery, the team councils function only on paper, and the administration has failed to meet its contract commitments. As a result, gross output not only failed to rise but decreased in 1986, the cost price of mild and potatoes remains high, and milk yields per cow total less than 2,500 kg. The sovkhoz is teetering on the brink of making a loss. And such examples are not isolated.

As is well known, in accordance with the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association), elections of leading cadres and labor collective councils are to be held in industry, agriculture, construction, transport, and other sectors. During the preparations for this important event the industrial departments of the obkom, the Leningrad Gorkom, other CPSU gorkoms and raykoms, party committees, and bureaus must carefully re-examine the professional, moral, and political qualities of leaders and assess their ability and aptitude to head labor collectives.

In order to ensure that the new methods are brought into play to full effect everywhere, cadres at all levels must comprehensively master the principles and essence of these methods.

It will be necessary in the very near future to organize universal economic education, making full use of the existing system of further education, of VUZ economic departments, and of specialists from various national economic sectors. It is important now persistently and in detail to interpret all positive experience of effective work in the new conditions, to generalize it, and to make it a common asset.

VI. As the Central Committee plenum pointed out, an entire package of specific decisions on reorganizing central economic planning and economic organs and their territorial subdivisions and bringing their activity strictly in line with the enterprise law will be adopted before the end of this year.

Thus, with the change in the state planning system, when the center of gravity in the USSR Gosplan's work will shift toward formulating the long-term strategy, determining the basic priorities and goals in the development of the economy, and optimally combining centralized principles and the independence of enterprises, the role of territorial management will increase significantly.

You know that in recent years the rights of local soviets have been substantially broadened, and a number of special resolutions have been adopted on further improving planning of the comprehensive economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast. In this work we have accumulated definite experience. However, excessive planning centralization, particularly in questions of coordinating the actions of union and republic organs, sometimes prevents us from combining sectorial and territorial interests.

As a result, priority production work in the region frequently takes place to the detriment of the social sphere's development. Of course, many of these problems could be resolved today. Our planning commissions (Comrades K.I. Labetskiy and L.A. Koykolaynen) are plainly doing inadequate work here.

This applies, above all, to their relations with enterprises and organizations of union specialization. It is an open secret that here the planning commissions of Leningrad Oblispolkom and Gorispolkom frequently take a passive stand and restrict their functions to gathering and recording data even when drawing up annual and long-term plans and shaping the address program for capital construction. All this does not make it possible to completely escape the influence of narrow departmental and parochial interests and gives rise to disproportions in the development of the economy.

The plans of many enterprises, organizations, and sectors of the national economy as a whole are still oriented toward utilizing extensive factors of economic growth. Suffice it to say, for example, that in recent years the capital-labor ratio in the oblast's agriculture has grown four times more quickly than production volumes. And the sectors of the agro-industrial complex as a whole are developing in a disproportionate and unbalanced manner.

We have already spoken repeatedly of great losses of agricultural produce during storage. I will remind you that in Leningrad this year the losses amounted to more than 23 percent of the overall receipts for potatoes, 17 percent for vegetables, and more than 8 percent for fruit.

However, capital investments continue to be channeled primarily into developing the material and technical base of production to the detriment of storage and processing. Over the past 5 years the funds invested directly in agriculture have increased almost 9 percent, while those invested in developing the storage base have fallen 44 percent, although, as is known, the losses exceed many times over the volumes of increase in agricultural produce. The recently published CPSU Central Committee resolution very pointedly indicated these and many other shortcomings in the activities of the city and oblast agro-industrial committees (Comrades Yu.A. Maksimov and V.I. Nikulenkov).

Finally, it is time the Leningrad Gorispolkom and Oblispolkom (Comrades V.Ya. Khodyren and N.I. Popov) drew up a unified action program along these lines and took measures already this year to sharply reduce losses and improve the supply of fruit and vegetable products and potatoes to the population, and it is time the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom took control of this question.

As you know, it is planned to set up under local soviets main production and economic administrations designed to organize and coordinate all economic production activity on the territories under their jurisdiction and to improve the comprehensive nature of their development.

We should take the existing experience into account and think carefully about the organizational structure, cadre composition, and functional ties of the main administrations which are to be set up. Precisely these must take charge of elaborating the long-term concept of the economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast and the plan for the 13th 5-Year Plan from positions of the new demands and more profound understanding of the processes taking place in our multisector economy. This applies to resolving not only economic questions but also questions of the social sphere -- the most important object of territorial management -- and to providing the people of Leningrad with food, housing, consumer goods, and various kinds of services.

The plans being drawn up must provide for the possibility of the accelerated fulfillment of the targets of our long-term comprehensive programs in these directions. An analysis of financial relations in our region confirms the objectivity and correctness of the chosen directions of radical restructuring of the finance and credit system. In such a determining sector of bank work as the advancing of credit to the national economy a situation has taken shape whereby the finance mechanism itself has not properly opposed the negative processes reflecting the extensive, cost-based nature of the economy's development. Suffice it to say that during the 11th 5-Year Plan, while production volumes grew 13.3 percent, credit investments in Leningrad and the oblast incresed 29 percent, the return on them worsened significantly, and failures to make payments increased.

The number of enterprises in an unsatisfactory financial state is not diminishing. The additional resources allocated to them go, as a rule, to cover up mismanagement.

The transfer to economic methods and the transformation of banks and enterprises into interested partners, relations between which are built on a normative basis and on the principles of economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet], presuppose not only cardinal changes in the management of credit but also, at the same time, enterprises' enhanced responsibility for the efficient utilization of financial resources.

The chief task of the newly created system of credit organs is to ensure genuine ruble control over the efficiency of management and to turn finance and credit relations into one of the most important instruments contributing to the organic inclusion of commodity-money relationships in the mechanism of planned economic management.

The planned reform of price formation is to improve the situation in the national economy and create better conditions for enhancing production efficiency, saving resources, and improving output quality. In this connection party organizations must carry out extensive explanatory work and intelligibly show the essence of the reform and its political and economic significance, emphasizing that the change in retail prices will lead to higher living standards for certain categories of working people and to the fuller realization of the principle of social justice.

Under the new conditions the Statistical Administration (Comrade N.G. Bespalov) must enhance the promptness, glasnost, and authenticity of information, improve the socioeconomic analysis of the data obtained, curtail and simplify the forms of statistical recording, and step up the struggle against figure padding and distortions of data.

Special importance attaches to efforts to improve the control system, which is too fragmented at the moment and diverts a great number of people and resources into carrying out checks of a departmental or strictly local nature. At present the region's control apparatus is too big and at the same time it is unable to reliably prevent all kind of abuses, overreporting, deception, embezzlement of socialist property, and mismanagement.

The task has been set of establishing an integrated control system based on the People's Control Committee and invested with extensive powers which would fulfill its important functions proceeding from nationwide positions in a broad sociopolitical context.

It is necessary by the end of the year to fully implement the measures outlined in this sphere and achieve a substantial reduction in a number of control inspections, eliminate duplication, and improve the coordination of the control and checking activities of the oblast people's control committee and its organs at local level.

Thus the creation of an integrated, effective, and flexible management system must be completed within the next 2-3 years so that the new economic mechanism can be brought into play effectively in the 13th 5-Year Plan. This circumstance places special responsibility on leaders and party organizations of planning commissions, banks, finance administrations, price departments, the Main Territorial Administration of the USSR Gossnab, and the Leningrad City and Oblast Statistical Administration for the prompt solution to a high standard of the difficult tasks which are facing them.

It is a question of everyone employed in these organs clearly understanding the essence of the planned transformations and adopting a creative attitude to the fulfillment of his duties. In connection with the creation of new structural units, the available economic cadres will have to be redeployed. Here it is necessary to try to avoid mistakes and miscalculations so as to ensure that these organs set the right course from the very beginning, that they do not waste time getting started and that they avoid delays because they will have to reorganize themselves as they go along.

The tasks in the restructuring of all the territorial economic departments are set forth in detail and specifically in the instructions of the CPSU Obkom bureau which this plenum will approve. It is necessary to ensure that they are fulfilled to the letter and on time.

VII.

Comrades, we have been invested with tremendous responsibility for ensuring that the party's political line, its course toward the renewal of society gather momentum, gain depth, and produce increasingly better results.

The implementation of the radical restructuring of the country's economic management is a truly revolutionary process and a direct continuation of the cause initiated by the Great October Socialist Revolution, whose 70th anniversary we will be celebrating this year. Great and complex work lies ahead of us. It demands an exceptional standard of organization and cohesion and the further galvanization into action of every primary party organization.

The bureau and party committee reports about work in the leadership of restructuring to be held at the end of the current year at plenums of the oblast, city, and rayon CPSU committees and major primary party organizations will mark an important stage in the preparations for the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference and be an important test of political maturity.

The active involvement of the Communists and all working people of Leningrad city and oblast in the implementation of the set tasks at the new crucial stage of communist building is the main guarantee of the successful implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum and the 27th CPSU Congress.

(The debate on Yu.V. Solovyev's report will be published in the next issue).

DEMICHEV AWARDS OFFICIALS IN KREMLIN

LD071421 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Aug 87

[Text] In the Kremlin today, Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented a group of comrades with USSR awards. Orders of Lenin were presented to: Yefremov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and Academician Naumov; an Order of the October Revolution was conferred on Bazovskiy, chief of the Main Administration for State Customs Control at the USSR Council of Ministers; Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Fedorov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department, were presented with orders of the Labor Red Banner. Also presented were Orders of the Friendship of Peoples, and the Badge of Honor.

SLYUNKOV, BATALIN ATTEND BUILDERS' DAY FETE

LD072016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Aug 87

[Text] Builder's Day will be marked on Sunday. A ceremonial gathering in Moscow was devoted to this professional holiday. The participants talked about the affairs and tasks of the sector of the building production process in the new conditions of management and about ways of efficiently eliminating shortcomings in work. Comrade Slyunkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, other officials, winners of socialist competitions, and representatives of the public life of the capital were in the presidium at the gathering. A report was delivered by Comrade Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs.

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX BACKUP TO BE RESTRUCTURED

PM131221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 87 Second Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Improving Scientific Backup for the Development of the Country's Agro-Industrial Complex."

With a view to successfully fulfilling the urgent tasks of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the agro-industrial complex the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have obliged the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom], the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR State Committee for Forestry, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, the USSR Ministry of Grain Products, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL], other ministries and departments of the country's agro-industrial complex, union republic communist party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, and local party, soviet, and economic organs to carry out the radical restructuring of scientific backup for agro-industrial production in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, the 27th Party Congress, and the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums.

The goal has been set of securing a high return and increased economic efficiency from the production, technical, and scientific potential of the agro-industrial complex on the basis of close integration between science and production. By developing in every possible way fundamental and applied research and the scale and dynamism of the introduction of scientific achievements into the practice of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and food and other enterprises, the full provision of the country's population with all kinds of food and industry with agricultural raw materials is to be achieved as quickly as possible.

The efforts of scientific research establishments, VUZ's, and planning, design, technological, and other scientific organizations are being directed toward resolving the following basic tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress in the agro-industrial complex:

In the sphere of crop farming and plant growing -- elaborating comprehensive measures to ensure the expanded reproduction of soil fertility, protection of the soil against erosion, conservation of the environment, rational use of nature and windbreak forestation, and increased productivity and stability in crop farming, particularly grain growing and feed production. Improving intensive production techniques for grain, vegetables, sugar beets, oil-yielding crop seeds, cotton, flax, high-protein feeds, and other products of plant growing for specific zones of the country. Creating fundamentally new strains and hybrids of agricultural plants distinguished by resistance to unfavorable factors in the outside environment and by high productivity and quality. By 1995 selection centers are to ensure the development of early-ripening strains of spring wheat for regions of Siberia and North Kazakhstan with a growing season of 80-85 days and a potential yield of 50-60 quintals per hectare, early-ripening corn hybrids with a growing season of up to 85 days and a grain yield of 70-80 quintals; winter-hardy strains of winter wheat with a yield of 90-100 quintals; strains of nonshedding peas with a yield of 50-60 quintals; immune and early-ripening sunflower hybrids with a yield of 40-45 quintals; strains of potatoes with a yield of 450-500 quintals; high-yielding strains of alfalfa, clover, and other crops. Improving the strain-testing system and the organization of seed growing on a virus-free basis;

In the sphere of chemicalization and plant protection -- deepening theoretical research into the mineral nutrition of agricultural plants according to growth and development phases and growing conditions. Elaborating more efficient methods of using fertilizers, chemical improvers, and growth regulators. Improving the integrated system of protecting plants against pests and diseases and considerably extending the study of biological methods and their introduction into practice. Developing research into the development and accelerated production of highly efficient and ecologically safe plant protection agents, retardants, and new forms and types of fertilizers which meet the requirements of intensive techniques;

In the sphere of land reclamation -- elaborating efficient directions of comprehensive land reclamation, optimizing the use of capital investments and water resources, and creating highly productive reclamation systems, drip, synchronous pulse, and other irrigation methods, wide-span sprinkler machines and devices, and means of automating the management of water conservancy structures based on microprocessor and computer technology. Improving forms of integration and economic relations among water conservancy, reclamation, technological planning, and operational services, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes;

In the sphere of livestock raising, feed production, and veterinary science -- extending research into intensifying livestock raising, developing highly productive, specialized dairy and beef breeds of cattle and hybrids and crosses in hog raising and poultry farming, improving pedigree breeding work in sheep raising, increasing the potential of dairy productivity to an average of 5,000 kg of milk per cow in the country as a whole by 1995, and to 6,000-7,000 kg in regions of intensive livestock raising, and increasing the average daily gain in live weight throughout the growing period to 1,000-1,200 grams for cattle and 650-700 grams for hogs. Creating efficient technologies for the production of meat, milk, and other products to ensure the rational use of feed and reduce expenditure of labor and means. Developing animal feeding systems aimed at realizing the productivity potential and full and expending grain economically. Creating a reliable system to protect animals against diseases. Resolving the problems of increasing production of vegetable, animal, and microbiological protein and improving the technology for producing coarse, succulent, and mixed feeds;

In the sphere of producing, storing, and processing food and fish products -- stepping up research into deepening the processing of raw food materials, obtaining food proteins, glucose and fructose syrups, modified starches, pectin, and dyes, and developing new products and bread and flour articles and waste-fee technologies for obtaining them on the basis of biotechnology and membrane, extruder, and other sophisticated equipment. Ensuring the efficient use of the resources of the world ocean and of landlocked bodies of water for food purposes, developing technologies and technical means for raising fish and other marine products and carrying out their in-depth processing, and developing mariculture. Creating and introducing flow and rotary lines, robotized complexes, loading and unloading machinery for the technological processing, storing, and transporting of raw food materials, and modern packaging and wrapping materials. Developing highly mechanized storehouses and warehouses with a controlled environment. Organizing integrated production processes involving kolkhozes, sovkhozes, processing and sales enterprises, and storage and transportation services;

In the sphere of mechanization and electrification -- radically improving the development of highly efficient and reliable equipment and power facilities to ensure a sharp increase in labor productivity, utilizing nontraditional energy sources, and creating within condensed times systems of machines to carry out the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, water conservancy, forestry, and the food industry, efficient energy- and resource-saving technologies, and also means of automating

production processes. Accelerating the development of machines for soil-protection and moisture-conserving technologies;

In the sphere of socioeconomic research -- substantiating the comprehensive development of productive forces and elaborating efficient measures to utilize the natural and production potentials on the basis of a rational system of economic management, integration, specialization, and concentration with due regard to the economic assessment of the land and the availability of production capital and labor resources. Defining the prospects for the development of agriculture and the processing industry and their structure and optimal siting. Deepening research into the socioeconomic problems of the countryside, developing its optimum infrastructure meeting the requirements of man and production, and creating stable labor collectives. Improving production relations and developing democratic bases and principles of self-management in labor collectives, various forms of collaboration, the collective and family contract, and the correct, economically substantiated combination of the development of social production and private subsidiary plots. Stepping up scientific questing and the improvement of the economic management mechanism, paying special attention to the development of economically accountable [khozraschetnyy] relations and the development and introduction into practice of normative planning methods, progressive forms of labor remuneration encouraging higher labor productivity, and a system of measures to ensure the self-capitalization and self-financing of farms and enterprises;

In the sphere of fundamental research special significance is to be attached to priority directions -- the development and assimilation of efficient methods in biotechnology and genetic and cell engineering and the creation on this basis of new highly productive strains and hybrids of agricultural crops, breeds of animals, strains of microorganisms with preprogrammed qualities, waste-free technologies and technological processes for the production of foodstuffs, feed products, amino acids, ferments, growth regulators, hormones, biological preparations, biological plant protection agents, and also systems of electronic equipment for agro-industrial production and efficient mathematic-economic modeling methods.

The VASKHNIL is defined as the supreme scientific center providing comprehensive scientific backup for the development of the country's agro-industrial complex. To strengthen leadership of scientific research and its planning and coordination and to concentrate scientific forces and means in the main directions of agro-industrial production it is deemed necessary to form sectoral scientific complexes on the basis of the leading scientific research establishments of the VASKHNIL, the USSR Gosagroprom, and other ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex.

The attention of the VASKHNIL's regional branches -- the All-Russian Siberian, Southern, Central Asian, Eastern, Transcaucasian, Western, and RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone Branches -- is concentrated on coordinating research into the development of agro-industrial production in natural-economic regions. A Far Eastern Branch of VASKHIL (Khabarovsk City) is being organized with a view to improving scientific backup in the Far Eastern regions.

For the close integration of science with production and the wider introduction of scientific achievements into practice it is deemed expedient to set up scientific backup centers under the agro-industrial committees in union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts and to incorporate in them scientific research establishments, VUZ's, planning, design, technological, and other scientific organizations, and scientific and technical information services regardless of their departmental subordination. The possibility of organizing zonal scientific backup centers is provided for in individual autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts with diverse natural and economic conditions. [paragraph continues]

The head scientific research establishment (scientific research institute, higher agricultural educational institution, experimental station) is defined when forming the structure of a scientific backup center. It is prescribed that the scientific backup center is headed by the deputy chairman of the union or autonomous republic gosagroprom or the kray or oblast agro-industrial committee, who is, as a rule, the leader of the head scientific research establishment. In the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Uzbek SSR, the Kazakh SSR, and the functions of scientific backup centers are entrusted to these branches.

Union and autonomous republic gosagroproms, kray and oblast agro-industrial committee, VASKHNIL regional branches, and scientific backup centers draw up comprehensive targeted scientific and technical programs for the development of agro-industrial production, set up science-and-production associations, production and science-and-production systems, and experimental production and experimental training farms, and allocate base farms and other enterprises for the practical provision of scientific backup for kolkozes, sovkhozes, and processing and servicing enterprises and organizations. The resolution defines the chief tasks which the aforementioned economic and scientific organizations are to work on resolving.

It is deemed necessary, with a view to radically improving the organization of the use of scientific developments in the practice of kolkhozes, sovkozes, and other enterprises, for science and production associations, science and production training complexes, production (science and production) systems, scientific research institutions, and other science organizations and base farms and enterprises to have economically accountable subunits for the introduction of the achievements of science and technology. It should become the practice to set up in scientific institutions economically accountable groups for resolving specific scientific and practical tasks.

The USSR Gosagroprom and the VASKHNIL are instructed, in conjunction with union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms and with the participation of the interested ministries and departments, to complete in 1987-1983 work on organizing scientific backup for the agro-industrial complex. Here they should proceed on the basis of the need to form an improved structure of scientific backup, forming integrated scientific service organizations with provision for reducing scientific organizations which operate inefficiently, eliminating parallelism and duplication, and concentrate scientific forces in the most important avenues of the development of agro-industrial production.

The attention of the USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and other USSR ministries is drawn to the need to increase the effectiveness of VUZ science in providing scientific backup for the agro-industrial complex, focus the efforts of the science teaching collectives of educational institutions and universities on fruitfully combining the training of highly skilled specialists with the execution of scientific research, planning, design, and technological work in fundamental and applied areas of the development of science and technology, and accelerate the introduction of their results into practice. Provision is made for appropriate measures to fulfill these tasks.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers instructed the USSR Gosagroprom, ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex, and the VASKHNIL to ensure that scientific research institutions and design, technological, and other science organizations begin to go over to the principles of economic accountability and self-financing from 1988. Their activity should be based on the targeted program method of planning of research and introduction work, which provides for the conclusion of a contract for the resolution of specific scientific and science and production tasks. Payment for work done in accordance with the contracts concluded takes place after the completion and acceptance by the client of the scientific, design, technological, or other product.

With a view to strengthening economic accountability relations and increasing the sides' economic interests, the right is granted to switch over to contract prices agreed between the science organizers and the client for the creation and introduction of new scientific developments. Here the contract price for scientific and technical output is determined in the light of the normative profitability. In order to accelerate the introduction of achievements of science and leading experience which ensure a significant increase in production, an improvement in product quality, and a reduction in prime cost of output, provision is to be made for the clients to pay up to 50 percent of the savings actually obtained to the organization carrying out this work. The scientific research institutions' profit from economically accountable activity is to be channeled into forming economic incentive funds (for the development of production, science, and technology, material incentives, and social development). The volume of research, experimental design work, and introduction work is to be determined on the basis of contracts concluded independently by scientific institutions with management organs, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations in the agro-industrial complex. The number of workers is established by the scientific institutions, depending on the availability of economically accountable funds for payment for labor.

The resolution permits the formation of centralized funds for the development of production, science, and technology at ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex in order to pay for scientific developments. At the USSR Gosagroprom, ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex, and the union republic gosagroproms such funds are to created out of deductions from the profit of industrial enterprises (associations) and contracting organizations according to stable normatives established for the 5-year plan, as well as budget appropriations and other revenue. In the gosagroproms of autonomous republics and kray and oblast agro-industrial committees funds are to be formed out of revenue from the profit of industrial enterprises, associations, activity in introducing achievements, and other sources. The resources of centralized funds for the development of production, science, and technology are to be used strictly as intended, may be carried over, and are not subject to confiscation at the end of the year.

The USSR Gosbank is permitted, in accordance with contracts concluded, to grant credits, including credits for wages, to science and production associations, science and production training complexes, and research, design, technological, and other organizations in science and scientific services.

The resolution instructs the USSR Gosagroprom, USSR ministries and departments, the VASKHNIL, and union republic councils of ministers to take urgent measures to strengthen the material and technical base of scientific research institutions, agricultural VUZ's, and their experimental production training farms and enterprises, making provision for the necessary capital investments and contract work quotas for these purposes. A target is set for 1988-1995 for the construction and modernization of scientific research institutions and VUZ's under the USSR Gosagroprom, the VASKHNIL, and other ministries and departments in the agro-industrial complex.

Measures are defined for the development and production of fundamentally new high-productivity equipment, means of automation, instruments, large machinery, and selection machinery to ensure the more efficient utilization of modern research methods. Their implementation up to the level of world standards and in line with the technical demands of the USSR Gosagroprom and the VASKHNIL is entrusted to the USSR Ministry of the Electronic Industry, the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and other departments. The USSR State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science is instructed to allocate to the USSR Gosagroprom, other ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex, and the VASKHNIL the necessary electronic and computer equipment.

With a view to accelerating the development of new high-productivity machinery and equipment for the agro-industrial complex, it is deemed expedient to invest in the USSR Gosagroprom and its local organs the functions of client, including the financing of experimental design work.

Measures are envisaged for improving the system of economic incentives for labor in research institutions and design, technological, and other scientific organizations. The labor remuneration conditions established by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU resolution No 462 of 22 May 1985 and other resolutions are extended to scientific research institutions, scientific research subunits of VUZ's, and design and technological organizations, associations, and enterprises in agriculture, water resources, and forestry. Labor remuneration conditions are also laid down for workers in economically accountable subunits for the introduction of the achievements of science and technology at science and scientific service organizations and base enterprises.

With a view to stepping up the interest of workers in scientific organizations and economically accountable subunits responsible for the introduction of the achievements of science and technology in increasing the theoretical and practical value of scientific research, improving the technical standard of developments, ensuring the highest quality and competitiveness of output, and accelerating the introduction into practice of the results of this work where it will ensure high economic efficiency, it is permitted that they be paid bonuses on a scale up to the basic annual wage out of the material incentive fund formed through economically accontable activity.

The USSR Gosagroprom, ministries and departments of the agro-industrial complex, union and autonomous republic gosagroproms, and kray and oblast agro-industrial committees are granted the right to increase by up to 25 percent the salaries of leaders and specialists at base farms and enterprises which achieve a high level of development of production, disseminate their experience widely, and carry out the training of cadres from other farms and enterprises in their area of activity, within the limits of their wage fund.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers demanded that the union republic communist party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms, the USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, the VASKHNIL, and other USSR ministries and departments radically improve the system of training and retraining of scientific workers, specialists, and leaders of farms and enterprises in the agro-industrial complex. [paragraph continues]

They are instructed to increase the effectiveness of training of scientific cadres through postgraduate and doctoral studies. The USSR Gosagroprom and the VASKHNIL are permitted annually to accept for postgraduate studies specialist from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises who have shown a capacity for scientific activity and have experience of practical work, paying them a grant in line with the salary for their previous post. With a view to improving the system of retraining specialists and leaders of farms and enterprises, it is envisaged that practical training of up to 2 months be introduced for them, at science and production associations, systems, and complexes and base farms which are developing and assimilating new technological processes and organizational forms of production management. It is planned to improve the training of specialists at VUZ's.

The USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR ministries and departments, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the VASKHNIL should increase the effectiveness of international scientific and technical cooperation. Particular attention should be devoted to the implementation of measures to improvement the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000.

The USSR Gosagroprom, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the VASKHNIL, other USSR ministries and departments, union republic Councils of Ministers, the All-Union Agropromizdat Association, the Main Committee of the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements, the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies, the Central Council of All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers, the All-Union Znaniye Society, and the editorial offices of central, republican, and local newspapers are advised to step up the propaganda of topical problems of scientific and technical progress in agro-industrial production and to provide profound and well argued coverage of the processes taking place in this area in terms of restructuring and the integration of science and practice and their effectiveness and importance in resolving the tasks of the accelerated development of the country's food complex. They should comprehensively publicize the experience of leading scientific and production collectives and react keenly to shortcomings and omissions in the organization of effective scientific backup. Constant attention should be devoted to the work of science and production associations, complexes, and systems and base farms and enterprises and to improving their scientific, production, and introduction activity. The establishment of an economic management machinery which will ensure the full autonomy and high degree of responsibility of all components of agro-industrial production for the attainment of the highest possible end result should be actively promoted.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution expresses confidence that scientists, science teaching workers, engineers, technicians, specialists, the collectives of scientific reearch institutions, design and technological organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises, party and public organizations, and soviet and economic organs, guided by the demands of the 27th Party Congress and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums, will act in practice as resolute champions of the restructuring and the improvement of scientific backup for the agro-industrial complex everywhere, in order to increase the efficiency of economic management, ensure a high return on the science and production potential that has been created, and on this basis accelerate the development of agro-industrial production and considerably improve the country's food supplies.

FURTHER ON YAZOV ADDRESS TO MILITARY PRESS EDITORS

PM131634 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 87 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In-Depth Coverage of the Experience of Restructuring"]

[Text] A meeting has taken place at the USSR Defense Ministry between Army General D. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and leaders of the central military press. Topical problems of the restructuring in the Armed Forces and the tasks of military newspapers and journals in further deepening it were discussed in a businesslike atmosphere.

The process of transformations in society and in the Armed Forces is winning supporters and active fighters for the restructuring through real results. These results will be all the more brilliant and large-scale, the more resolutely and energetically we eradicate stagnation phenomena. These have accumulated over the years in the Army and Navy, the defense minister stressed, and only through broad glasnost, the democratization of army life, and the improvement of the style and methods of work is it possible to destroy the "braking mechanism" and eliminate shortcomings. Here the main lever is to increase the role of the human factor in the top priority area -- combat training. This means in the main component of the Army and navy organism -- in the regiment and on the ship.

That is where the center of organizational and ideological education work in the implementation of the restructuring should be located today.

It is necessary to look realistically at the existing situation. Over the years, in an atmosphere of reduced exactingness, complacency and self-satisfaction proliferated, mere ostentation came to the fore in combat training and the organization of service, and lack of principles and window dressing put down deep roots.

Only by resolutely instilling regulation discipline and high party exactingness, increasing glasnost at every level of leadership, and cultivating high sense of responsibility in people will we be able to radically improve the state of affairs. The time of revolutionary transformations demands this of us. It has put forward tasks unprecedented in their novelty and scale, tasks which, in the conditions of the Armed Forces, must be resolved in the shortest possible time. This tight schedule requires indomitable energy and boldness. Military journalists, together with all military cadres, are responsible for the acceleration of the restructuring process in the Armed Forces.

An awareness of the realities and vital demands of the modern world must now prevail in our activity. They must be taken into account in the practice of military building. The most important thing in our work is to organize the execution and implementation of party directives and our own decisions. Concrete action is needed. The return on the new methods and approaches, the new views and the new assessments, on the increased responsiblity and broad glasnost, must be manifested in the results of combat training, the effectveness of party political work, and the standard of training, discipline, and combat readiness, and not in speeches and reports. That is the party's demand.

I will be frank: Our newspapers and journals and the Military Publishing House make a great contribution today to the process of restructuring in the Armed Forces. It is gratifying that the press has become keener and bolder. It is learning to talk the language of truth to the readers. [paragraph continues]

The press's receptiveness toward innovation is pleasing, and this is especially important at the present stage of the restructuring, when more constructive proposals and the analysis of errors and promising avenues in practical work are needed.

However, today we can only talk about the first steps along the path of restructuring, which is taking place in the military press itself, too. Its success depends directly on the editorial offices and on every journalist individually -- his ideological maturity, boldness, responsibility, and professional competence. The military journalists must learn this too, because the prestige of the press organ is in their hands.

What else do we expect from the military press at the present stage of the restructuring? First and foremost, active influence on the process of ensuring that every serviceman is aware of the need to make his personal contribution, the maximum possible contribution, to the cause of increasing the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces. This is necessary in order to achieve a radical change in the quality of the Armed Forces. The key to the resolution of this task lies in the intensification of the training process, its closest possible approximation to the combat situation, the stepping up of the effectiveness of the training and education of personnel, and the rapid introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress into practice.

Press contributions on these problems should be particularly businesslike, responsible, and concrete, helping to tackle the existing problems, be it a question of studies in tactics or fire training, the building of a training center or the construction of social and consumer facilities. These too are subjects directly related to combat readiness. But everywhere a profound knowledge of the job, accurate analysis, and a considered approach are required. That is why, for instance, when talking about the intensification of the training process it is important to take a comprehensive view of the problem and raise the question not of details, but of the training of a completely new type of military specialist.

It is important to use the press to cultivate in every serviceman an acute sense of personal responsibilty for the country's security. The same applies to questions of strengthening military discipline. The very approach to this subject must change radically. Here such concepts as duty, conscience, honor, responsibility and principle, and readiness for exploits should be covered with the full force of the printed word. This is fully in accordance with the task of developing in Soviet people today a new way of political thinking on questions of war and peace. This is not a new philosophy. It is only a new facet which enriches us with an understanding of the objective demands of the nuclear age. The defensive nature of our military doctrine does not mean a lessening of vigilance or combat readiness. On the contrary, their role has become immeasurably greater, and the press, the defense minister stressed, should constantly keep this dialectical unity in view.

We cannot do without our defensive might, nor can we underestimate the importance of cultivating in Soviet people the readiness to defend socialism. The struggle for peace does not preclude, but presupposes everyone's constant readiness to fulfill his military duty to the end. There should be no doubt: If it is required, we will know how to defend the gains of socialism. And the higher our combat readiness, the less the likelihood that the potential aggressor will make up his mind to perpetrate [reshitsya na] a nuclear adventure. That is the reality reflected by the new political thinking.

The military press must react promptly to party decisions and respond actively to the requirements and needs of the troops and naval forces and their problems. And if the help is to be effective, it is necessary to know the life of units and ships better, study more profoundly the changes taking place there, and to devote particular attention to educating the educators. This is one of the main levers for activating the human factor today. Success will come if the main emphasis in the work of military cadres is placed on the study of people, their psychological mood, and the formation of ideological staunchness and a high degree of training. Here too wide use must be made of glasnost: the criticism of shortcomings, their elimination, and the in-depth coverage of the experience of restructuring.

There are shortcomings. But new shoots are already springing up, springing up with difficulty, and they must be helped. After all, the vast majority of regiments, battalions, and companies are already living without violations of military discipline today. These are the front-runners of our restructuring. Here the commanding officers, political workers, and party organizations are contributing much that is new and really advanced to real practice. The military journalists only need to see them observe them in the mass, and support and disseminate their experience.

It is a matter of revealing the essential nature of the changes, showing what is happening, what has changed or moved and by what efforts and in what way this has been done. If it is not being done somewhere, then identify the inhibiting factor. Take the social sphere, for example. The role of the public is not being fully and completely exploited here. There is a lack of persistence and consistency in organizational work at the local level on the part of command personnel, political organizers, party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations, and women's councils. I would urge greater efficiency and more concrete analysis, including critical analysis, of the actual course of restructuring and fewer generalizations about its signficance and benefit.

A comprehensive review of the preparations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October, tracing in articles the intrinsic link between the October Revolution and the current revolutionary transformations in the life of society, will make it possible to actively propagandize the unquestionable advantage of socialism over capitalism and the role and significance of the Armed Forces in the defense of the socialist fatherland. In this case it is important to find new, original approaches, clear and convincing facts about our glorious traditions, about party and revolution veterans and participants in the civil and Great Patriotic Wars, 5-year plan enthusiasts, and about the continuity of generations of Soviet patriots -- makers and defenders of socialism, about those who have been undeservedly forgotten, thus remembering them. Addressing these themes presupposes a thorough objective analysis. But one must also resolutely oppose the falsifiers of our past history.

It is appropriate to talk here about criticism in the press. We all know what a sharp weapon it is. It must be treated in the right way: avoiding sensationalism and disrespectful treatment of individuals and military cadres in general. I believe the correct approach would be to base the relationship between critic and criticized on mutual interest in improving matters. Items in the press must prompt serious thought, mobilize people, and generate enthusiasm, not create confusion, making a person uncertain of his own abilities and want to "fight off" the criticism with repudiations. Any half-truth, any lack of objectivity and tendentiousness, any inaccuracy in the press -- none of this benefits combat readiness or restructuring. It must be the whole truth. Then it will have the quality of constructiveness. If the criticism is just, it is necessary to take the matter to its conclusion, seeking to eliminate all the shortcomings. An item in the central press must be backed up by the district papers, until the problem has been thoroughly resolved. [paragraph continues]

Military councils, staffs, and political organizers must respond quickly to articles in newspapers and journals and react not by making a formal reply defending a purely parochial interest, but by considering the problem in its totality. This is our party obligation, duty, and honor. We are all responsbile for the success of restructuring.

Army General A. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General M. Gareyev, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Colonel General D. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and chief of the Main Political Directorate Propaganda and Agitation Directorate; and other generals and officers of the USSR Ministry of Defense and Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate participated in the meeting.

LUSHEV AT CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' DAY MEETING

PM131039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEADA in Russian 8 Aug 87 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Construction Workers' Day Marked"]

[Excerpt] A ceremonial meeting marking Construction Workers' Day was held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army on 6 August. It was attended by representatives of the Moscow public, servicemen from the capital's garrison, military construction workers, and veterans of military construction organizations.

The presidium included: Army General P. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; Admiral of the Fleet A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; A. Yakovlev, chairman of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Union Central Committee; and generals, admirals, officers, and production pacesetters. [passage omitted]